AFL-CIO News

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15 States Extend Pay To Jobless

By Gene Zack

Approximately half of the hundreds of thousands of workers who have exhausted jobless benefits now are assured temporary extension of the period for drawing unemployment compensation.

Since congressional action four weeks ago on a "states' rights" jobless aid measure which left extension in the hands of legislatures, 15 states and the District of Columbia have acted to protect exhaustees trapped in the whirlpool of recession.

On the basis of the 1.2 million jobless for whom benefits have run out since last November, this would mean aid to about 561,000 exhaustees or 46.5 percent of the total.

The Labor Dept., building its statistics on exhaustions since last June, estimates a total of 1.5 million exhaustees across the nation with 880,000, or 56 percent, now covered by state action. The government's figures did not appear to take into account those who may have returned to work and thus have no claim for jobless benefits for the period they were unprotected.

Used by 12 States

A dozen states—Alabama, Arkansas, California, Delaware, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and West Virginia—took advantage of the "states' rights" bill to sign for federal advances to be repaid by increased employer taxes within five years.

Three other states—Colorado, Illinois and Wisconsin—chose to dig into multi-million-dollar reserves to finance the 50 percent extension instead of taking federal advances.

In 18 other states 263,000 exhaustees received flat rejections from state administrations for any action to ease their plight. These states, ten of them "right-to-work" states, include Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, Washington and Wyoming.

The outlook remained hopeful in the states of Louisiana, Massachusetts, Montana, Nevada and Ohio, where legislatures are either meeting now or about to be called into special session to pass on

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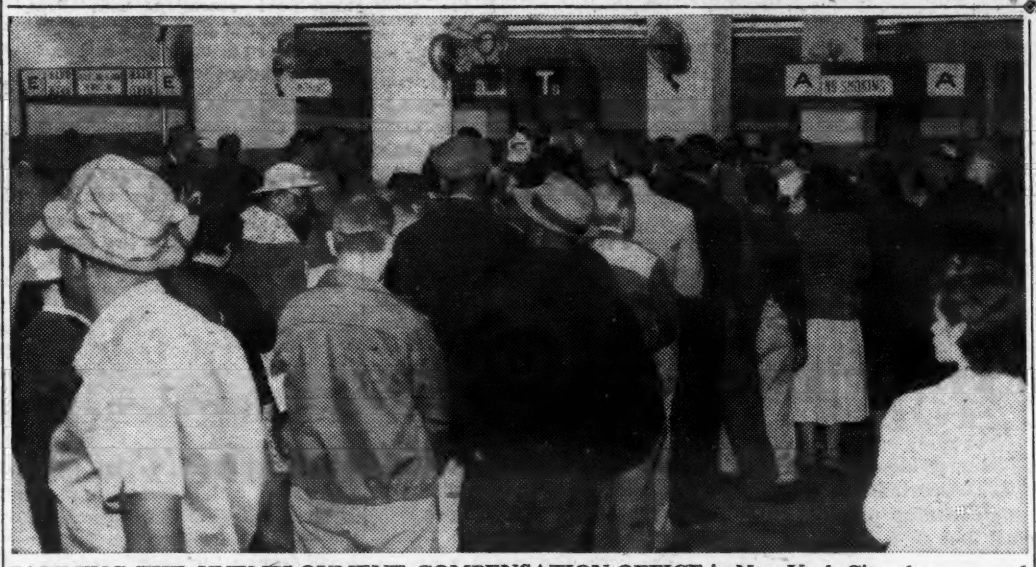
6-Month Congress Record: Big Issues Still Undecided



JAMMING THE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION OFFICE in New York City, the vanguard of some 60,000 workers in the state who have exhausted jobless benefits line up to register for a temporary 13-week extension on payments. The extra benefit period was made possible by New York's acceptance of the stopgap measure passed by Congress. Most states have yet to follow suit, depriving the majority of exhaustees of temporary assistance while the recession drags on.

Recession Measures Stalled

By Willard Shelton

Congress headed toward the seventh month of its session with its record still largely to be written in hard-fought struggles on foreign policy and on major issues of domestic legislation.

Its record was already written in the field of anti-recession measures.

In the face of mounting budget deficits, the Eisenhower Administration and the Democratic congressional leadership united against tax cuts to revive business by expanding purchasing power.

Solid Administration opposition brought to an abrupt halt what seemed a far-ranging Democratic drive for job-creating public works.

In a hard-working session, both House and Senate have pushed to or near completion the usual departmental appropriations and major legislation providing pay raises for the military and for civilian government workers, a new space agency stimulated by the Soviet sputniks and various measures to speed up spending already authorized.

Labor, Welfare Work Undone

In the area of social, labor and welfare legislation, much of the work remained to be done in the final tense weeks of what may turn out to be an unusually long session.

The major bill designed to give direct assistance to the chief victims of the recession—the supplemental jobless compensation bill—was watered down by a Republican-Dixiecrat coalition with Administration consent, so that only about half the unemployed whose state benefits are exhausted have solid assurance of additional benefits.

Two serious drives by liberal Democrats in the Senate to attack the recession by cutting taxes and expanding the economy were overwhelmingly beaten back.

The Soviet Union's diplomatic, economic and military offensives

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Free Labor Throughout World Hits Soviet 'Murder' of Nagy

Geneva—The Intl. Labor Organization's 42nd session gave vent to the free world's revulsion at the execution of former Premier Imre Nagy and his fellow Hungarian freedom fighters by throwing out the entire Hungarian delegation of government, worker and employer representatives. It was the first time in the 39 years of its existence that the ILO has refused to recognize the credentials of a government delegation. The ILO also was the first United Nations agency to take such an action since the present Communist Hungarian regime was imposed by Soviet arms.

Faupl Forces Issue

Intl. Rep. Rudy Faupl of the Machinists, the U.S. worker delegate, and other anti-Communist workers were active behind the scenes in forcing the issue into the open, where they allowed government delegates to do most of the talking.

The vote followed a plea for the ouster by Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell, speaking for the U.S. government which last year abstained from balloting on the same issue. He told the conference that "it is our right and responsibility to reflect the sense of indignation" which has swept the democratic world and to reject the credentials of the entire Hungarian delegation.

Government delegates were expelled by a vote of 142 to 48, with 29 abstentions; the worker delegate by a 146 to 48 tally with 24 abstaining, and the employer delegate by a 146-47 vote with 23 abstentions.

The action does not mean that Hungary is expelled from the ILO. What it does mean is that this year's Hungarian delegates have lost their right to participate.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who is attending the ILO sessions, denounced the murders before leaving the United States.

"The conference is shocked, like the rest of the world," Faupl said in summing up the attitude of worker delegates.

"Although with the Communists' record for brutality, nothing they do should surprise any-

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AFL-CIO Asks 10% Social Security Hike

By Gervase N. Love

A drive for social security improvements at this session of Congress gathered momentum as the House Ways and Means Committee went into its second week of public hearings.

The campaign to give old age pensioners at least a 10 percent increase in benefits had the full backing of the AFL-CIO, spelled out in detailed testimony by Nelson H. Cruikshank, director of the Dept. of Social Security.

Cruikshank's appearance before the committee was his second in less than a week. Earlier he had given vigorous support to improvements in unemployment insurance, public assistance and maternal and child welfare.

On social security advances, he summed up AFL-CIO goals in a few words.

"Like other representatives of working people," he testified, "we believe that monthly cash benefits should be increased by an average of at least 10 percent, that the earnings ceiling should be raised and that a new program should be added to pay certain costs of medical care for older people and those who survive the death of the family breadwinner.

"We believe this should be done now, as the need is urgent. We believe our older citizens and other beneficiaries have a right to share in the abundance which America can produce."

Much of Cruikshank's testimony centered on the Forand bill to give the social security structure a general overhauling. This would increase monthly benefits by $5 to $10 for retired persons, retired couples and families. The maximum for a single retired person would be raised from the present $108.50 a month to $118.80; for retired couples, from $162.80 to $178.20; and for families, a boost

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Ike Urged to Take Prompt Action In Little Rock School Situation

The AFL-CIO called on Pres. Eisenhower to order immediate Justice Dept. intervention in the Little Rock school case, attacking as "an invitation to lawlessness" a federal court order delaying desegregation for two and a half years.

Charles S. Zimmerman, chairman of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee, said the action by Judge Harry J. Lemley was "an uncalled for and disgraceful retreat" which "contravenes both the spirit and the letter" of the Supreme Court's historic school integration decision.

He asked that the government join in an appeal.

Judge Lemley's ruling in favor of a "breathing spell" until January 1961 came at the request of the Little Rock School Board. It permits the ouster of nine Negro students who attended Central High School during the last school year under the protection of regular army and federalized National Guard troops.

Situation Called 'Intolerable'

The judge said he had granted the delay because of what he termed the "intolerable" situation arising out of the "violence, intimidation and tension" which had accompanied integration at Central High.

Sharply criticizing this viewpoint, Zimmerman declared: "Violence must not be permitted to interfere with the due process of law in the United States. Jus-

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FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE to the nation in the fight to secure adequate housing, the AFL-CIO presented a scroll to Lee F. Johnson, right, who is leaving the National Housing Conference as executive director to return to Denver. Presenting the scroll is Boris Shishkin, secretary of the AFL-CIO Committee on Housing.

Conference Raps Administration:

Greater Aid Asked For Public Housing

The 27th annual meeting of the National Housing Conference has endorsed an omnibus housing bill reported by the Senate Banking Committee which calls for a stepped-up program of low-cost public housing and urban renewal and slum clearance.

The endorsement came in face of Administration opposition to the measure on the grounds that unused public housing funds are "sufficient" without new authorizations and that the proposed urban renewal funds are "too large."

A dozen speakers at the conference's two-day session in Washington backed the position of Senators John J. Sparkman (D-Ala.) and Joseph C. Clark (D-Pa.), major architects of the Senate committee measure.

Ask Greater Federal Aid

The 400 members at the NHC sessions called for an even greater degree of federal aid for slum clearance and urban renewal.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan, secretary of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, told the conference that the lag in housing in recent years—a lag that he said would be remedied by the Sparkman bill—"was planned that way. The federal government has deliberately and purposefully retreated from its responsibility in housing."

In 1953, Keenan said, federal outlays for housing amounted to $3.53 per capita. From 1954 to date the figure has been about 48 cents per capita.

Major Recession Factor

This lag in housing, he added "has been a drag on the whole economy. It has been the major factor in the current recession."

The 1958 housing bill cleared the Senate committee by a one-vote margin. It provides for the government to make a six-year commitment to the urban renewal program at an annual rate of $350 million in grant authorizations, with a top limit of $500 million a year if needed.

Administration Asks Less

The Administration asked for only $250 million a year for three years and $200 million for an additional three years.

On low-cost public housing, the bill would extend the present authorization for another year and authorize an additional 35,000 units for 1961 and 1962.

Of the 70,000 units authorized in 1956, only 9,000 are currently under contract and only 200 are under construction.

The NHC sessions ended with a testimonial dinner for Lee F. Johnson who has served as executive vice president of the conference since 1944. Johnson is returning to his native Colorado to become executive director of the Housing Authority of the City and County of Denver.

Successor Named

He will be succeeded in the Washington post by Francis X. Servaites.

Re-elected to the board of directors of the NHC were Keenan, Harry C. Bates, president of the Bricklayers and an AFL-CIO vice president; Boris Shishkin, secretary of the AFL-CIO Committee on Housing; Bert Seidman, AFL-CIO Dept. of Research; C. J. Haggerty, secretary-treasurer, California State Federation of Labor; John Edelman of the Textile Workers Union; and Ben Fischer of the Steelworkers.

Recession Lingers On:

New Jobless Pay Claims Up; Cost of Living Also Rises

By Saul Miller

A high level of unemployment and a continuing rise in the cost of living dominated the economic picture this week. While the economic decline appeared to be temporarily halted, unemployment remained at around 5 million with additional millions of workers on short-week and part-time schedules. The U.S. Labor Dept. reported a rise in initial claims for unemployment insurance by newly laid-off workers to 332,400. Twenty-eight states reported increases. During the comparable week in 1957 initial claims declined.

Insured unemployment still registered 6.7 percent of those eligible and the number of workers who exhausted their benefit rights continued to rise in the eight large states which report weekly.

Price Index Up Again

The department's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported a one-tenth of one percent rise in the consumer price index, the 19th time in 21 months that the index has set a new record high. The last time it showed a drop was in Aug. 1956.

At 123.6 percent of the 1947-49 average, the index was 3.3 percent higher than in May 1957.

Food prices held steady after a five-month climb but increases in the price of gasoline, used cars, doctor's fees and other services moved upward.

The weekly take-home pay of the average factory worker increased about 35 cents due to a slight increase in the work week. But most of it was absorbed by price increases.

The latest rise means a pay increase for about 850,000 workers whose contracts are tied to the index. About 750,000 in steel and aluminum will get a 4-cent-an-hour increase. For the other 100,000 the increase will range from 2 to 9 cents an hour.

Administration Still Optimistic

Meanwhile the Administration continued optimistic on the 11-month-old recession with Pres. Eisenhower telling a group of Republican state chairmen that business conditions were improving and the nation is on the recovery road.

In Congress, a House-Senate conference committee agreed on a proposal to eliminate the 3 percent rail freight tax but continue the 10 percent rail passenger levy. The specific excise reductions were contained in a bill to extend other corporate and excise levies at their present rates for one year.

The House had blocked any reductions and Rayburn said he opposed the Senate action in light of the no-tax-cut agreement between the Administration and congressional leaders.

Fire Fighters Nix Security Coverage

Opposition to covering professional fire fighters under the Old Age and Survivors Insurance program was expressed by Sec.-Treas. John C. Kabachus of the Fire Fighters in testimony before the House Ways and Means Committee at a hearing on amendments to the Social Security Act.

The union has a long-standing opposition to including firemen under social security, he explained, because retirement plans for fire fighters financed by communities are practically as old as paid fire departments, and provide greater benefits than the federal system.

IRS Hit for Seizing Benefit Pay for Taxes

The AFL-CIO has denounced the Internal Revenue Service for being "unsportsmanlike" and "unfair" in attaching unemployment compensation checks to collect back income taxes.

Raymond Munts, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, said the labor movement supported the "obligation of a citizen" to pay his taxes but charged that the garnisheement of compensation checks for "paltry sums" was an "unfair concept of public policy."

He charged that millions of dollars are lost through tax loopholes, while the IRS takes legal action against the unemployed to collect sums as low as $12.50.

The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. also joined in favoring passage of the bill. Speaking for the department, Lee G. Williams, a legal consultant on unemployment compensation, charged the tax levies were in "direct conflict" with state compensation laws and "inconsistent" with the past history of the program.

Vet Promotion Ruling Upheld By High Court

The U. S. Supreme Court has ruled that a collective bargaining agreement giving an employer discretionary choice in making job promotions is not overriden by the re-employment-status protection provided veterans under the Selective Service Act.

The court upheld in a 7-to-2 decision a lower court ruling dismissing a returned veteran's suit against the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad Co. The veteran claimed he was denied seniority rights to which he was entitled under the act and the union contract.

Justice Felix Frankfurter, for the majority, held that under the union contract he was not entitled to demand that he be assigned to a position higher than that which he formerly held when promotion depended on ability, fitness and other relevant considerations.

The Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, which has a contract with the railroad, asked the Supreme Court to uphold dismissal of the suit.

Technical Engineers End Strike at RCA

Camden, N. J.—Agreement on a new contract, featuring a 4 percent wage hike and improved seniority provisions, ended a four-day walkout of 1,400 members of the Federation of Technical Engineers at three plants of the Radio Corp. of America.

Unemployment Pay Extended for Half of Needy

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emergency programs. There are a total of 140,000 workers in these states whose benefits have run out.

Nine States Doubtful

Nine states, with more than 221,000 exhaustees, still are listed in the doubtful column, with governors either undecided or legislatures hostile to extension. These include Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Utah.

Connecticut was in a class all by itself. Its Republican controlled legislature passed an extension program independent of the federal measure, but hedged it with so many disqualifiers as to make it possible for only a handful of 20,000 exhaustees to get additional benefits.

Since the initial AFL-CIO News state-by-state roundup in mid-June, there have been only slight shifts in the lineups of how the states would act.

Arizona, Idaho and New Mexico, at that time listed in the "doubtful" category, have since moved into the "no" column.

California shifted from "doubtful" to "yes" as Gov. Goodwin J. Knight (R) found he had the independent authority to sign up for the federal program. The "right-to-work" state of Indiana, bowing to heavy pressure to shore up its own sagging economy, moved from the original unqualified "no" of Gov. Harold W. Handley (R) and accepted the federal advances.

Both Handley and Knight are running for election to the Senate.

Other Developments Noted

In other developments on the compensation scene:

• The vanguard of exhaustees descended on unemployment compensation offices in New York, Pennsylvania and Michigan to file claims for additional help, set by the federal program at 50 percent of the normal period. Extra staff was assigned by the state compensation bureaus to process the claims, with first payments anticipated about the first week of July.

• Following a Florida pattern of extending the jobless pay period only for laid-off federal employees, Arizona, Idaho, New Mexico, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands approved limited agreements with the Labor Dept.'s Division of Employment Security. Payments made to these federal employes are repaid by the U.S. government. By refusing aid to workers laid off by private industry, the states protected employers against any increase in taxes.

• In Indiana, the state Employment Security Division struck down the Steelworkers' supplemental unemployment benefit plan in a ruling similar to its rejection of SUB negotiated by the Auto Workers. The USW plan provided that laid-off workers receive unemployment compensation for three weeks, drop from the state rolls the next week to collect a larger company benefit, then return to state compensation for another three week period.

Under the UAW plan, workers received a lump-sum payment from the company after exhausting eligibility for state benefits.

In both cases, by two-to-one votes, the Indiana board held these were violations of a 1957 law providing that jobless benefits be reduced by the amount of any weekly company-paid layoff aid.

• In Pennsylvania, the State Employment Bureau has ruled that union members whose contracts leave retirement decisions in the hands of management are entitled to unemployment compensation even though they also receive retirement pensions.

The ruling came on a test case of the Steelworkers contract after the State Supreme Court had denied benefits in another case because the contract terms, specifying retirement dates, was interpreted to mean that retirement was at the option of the employe.

• The Rubber Workers' Education Dept. turned out an 18-page booklet tracing how a Dixiecrat-Republican coalition in the House and Senate killed liberal efforts to enact permanent improvements in the compensation system, emasculated the White House's bill with Administration approval, and then rammed through the present law. The booklet includes a breakdown of the voting record of congressmen and senators on the measure.

Senate Urged to 'Improve, Adopt'

Stronger Trade Bill Asked by AFL-CIO

The AFL-CIO has urged a bitterly-divided Senate to "improve and adopt" the House-passed Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act.

Pres. George Meany said the House vote to continue the reciprocal trade program which has been in effect for more than two decades had "materially strengthened" America's role as "the responsible leader of the free world."

Testifying before the Senate Finance Committee, Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, warned that failure to extend reciprocal trade for another five years "would be a signal to our free world allies that we were returning to economic isolation."

Points to Weakness

In a signed editorial in the current issue of the American Federationist, official monthly magazine of the AFL-CIO, Meany was critical, however, of the bill's "fundamental weakness" in its approach to the problems of workers, industries and communities hard hit by foreign imports.

In a now familiar pattern, the White House was looking to Senate Democrats to lead the fight for its bill. Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.) pledged his "wholehearted support" for the measure which Pres. Eisenhower has called "imperative."

The battle lines were drawn by the Republican party's own Senate chieftain, William F. Knowland (R-Calif.) who joined Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R-Vt.) in backing a move to dilute the renewal bill by reducing it from five to three years.

Stronger Bill Asked

Meany said the bill could be strengthened in the Senate through the addition of a program designed to help industries, workers and communities "adjust to increased imports."

As spelled out by Biemiller in his testimony, this program would provide workers with supplementary unemployment compensation benefits up to two-thirds of weekly earnings for 52 weeks; earlier retirement, at age 60, for recipients of old age pensions under Social Security; retraining for new job opportunities, and transportation of entire families to new areas of employment, if necessary.

It would make available for industry loans through the Small Business Administration for adjustment to "economic conditions resulting from the trade policies of the U.S."

For communities, Biemiller said, adjustment assistance would take the form of government loans and technical information to help "develop a more balanced and diversified economy."

In Nation's Interest

Meany said a multilateral program should be keyed to the "uncontestable theory that increased trade is in the national interest," while at the same time invoking the principle of "equality of sacrifice."

"No single group of workers or single industry," the AFL-CIO president wrote, "should be taxed with the full burden of a program that is in the national interest."

Biemiller told the committee: "It would be the height of folly for the U.S. to strengthen our military posture against the Soviet Union while permitting them to enhance their economic and political position by opening up new avenues of trade with free world countries."

ALL SET TO TESTIFY on social security improvements before the House Ways and Means Committee is this delegation from the Building Service Employes, who joined Hotel & Restaurant Workers in asking that their tips be included in computing old age benefits. Left to right are Anthony Weinlein, the union's research director; Legislative Rep. Joseph Coakley, and a group of New York City members: Peter Ottley, Richard Walsh, Robert Bowman, Edward Washington and John Margano.

Auto Workers Discipline Holds As Wildcat Strikers Return

Detroit—An Auto Workers local, bowing to stern directives from its international executive board, halted a three-day wildcat strike which snarled production of Redstone-Jupiter missiles at a Chrysler Corp. plant here. The board action ended the first serious breach of the UAW's four-week-old decision to continue work without a union contract with the nation's Big Three auto manufacturers. The 470 striking members of Local 1245 voted to return to their jobs after UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther summoned the local's top leadership before the executive board, which threatened to strip them of office and put the local under a special administrator.

The union had thrown picket lines up at the main gates of the missile plant in a dispute which flared up over charges that Chrysler was discriminating against union members through the assignment of non-union workers in the plant to overtime work normally done by UAW members. The missile plant employs 9,000 workers, most of them engineers and technicians who are not union members.

In ordering the immediate back-to-work move, Reuther said there was "no question that the Chrysler Corp. shares a portion of the responsibility for this interruption in production." But, he added, this was "not a justifiable excuse for the members of the union to act irresponsibly."

A similar walkout had been averted two weeks earlier when the company signed a "memo of understanding" with the UAW. The leaders of Local 1245 charged that Chrysler promptly broke the agreement through continuation of "discriminatory" overtime practices.

Chrysler Conference Asked

With the picket lines removed and the local's members back on the job, Douglas Fraser, administrative assistant to Reuther, announced immediate plans for a conference with Chrysler aimed at forestalling future disturbances.

As the UAW entered the fifth week of its "no contract" operations, the bargaining position of its negotiators with Chrysler, General Motors and Ford continued to be strengthened by locals across the country, where strike votes were showing continuing overwhelming support of the union.

The latest tally of strike ballots showed a total of 91,056 members voting in favor of a strike, only 6,600 "no" votes. These votes represented completed balloting at 68 out of 126 bargaining units at GM, 17 out of 68 at Ford, and one out of 39 at Chrysler.

Other locals have scheduled similar votes in the next few weeks, with the final results expected to outstrip the present ratio of 15-to-1 in favor of a strike if necessary to support the union's position.

The UAW reported it still was holding almost daily contract talks with the Big Three.

Postal Transport Workers Elect

Paul A. Nagle was reelected president of the National Postal Transport Association in the union's biennial secret mail election.

Also reelected were Wallace J. Legge, of Springfield, Va., industrial secretary, and Jerauld McDermott, of Portsmouth, N. H., secretary-treasurer.

No candidate received a majority of the votes cast for vice president, and the union has scheduled a run-off election for July 31 between the two leading contenders,

Eisenhower Gets Plea For Little Rock Action

(Continued from Page 1)

tice delayed is justice denied. The delay called for by the federal district judge's order is an invitation to lawlessness."

At the same time that Judge Lemley was rejecting a plea from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to stay his order suspending integration, four Negro leaders were holding a meeting with Pres. Eisenhower which the White House had delayed for almost a year.

Pleading for Eisenhower to establish "a clear national policy" against race discrimination and a program to make this policy effective, the Negro leaders declared that the Little Rock setback had "shocked and outraged Negro citizens and millions of their fellow Americans."

Conferees Listed

Meeting with the President and Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers were A. Philip Randolph, an AFL-CIO vice president and president of the Sleeping Car Porters; Lester B. Granger, National Urban League executive secretary; Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., of Montgomery, Ala., president of the Southern Leadership Conference and leader of the famous Montgomery bus boycott, and Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP.

At the White House conference they presented the Administration a nine-point program which included proposals for enactment of enforceable civil rights legislation, Justice Dept. assistance in appealing Judge Lemley's decision, and a Justice Dept. probe of the wave of bombings of churches, synagogues, homes and other community centers throughout the South.

Zimmerman's statement called on the President to direct the attorney general to enter the Little Rock proceedings in the appeal of Lemley's ruling to the Circuit Court of Appeals and, if necessary, to the Supreme Court.

Zimmerman Asks Action

"Vigorous action and unhesitant leadership," the Civil Rights Committee chairman asserted, "are needed to assure all Americans that the rights guaranteed them by the Constitution will be made secure and held inviolate."

He added that it was both "urgent and imperative" that the Administration "give evidence of its concern and its leadership in the implementation of the rights guaranteed its citizens" by the Constitution.

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) accused both the President and Congress of "complete shirking of responsibility" on school desegregation, in testimony before a House Judiciary subcommittee holding hearings on civil rights bills. Douglas said Eisenhower has "refused to endorse" the Supreme Court's ruling and called for congressional action giving the Justice Dept. authority to seek court injunctions to curb violations of all civil rights.

C of C Comments On Social Security

The U. S. Chamber of Commerce, never one of the more vocal supporters of social security, has finally come around — in a manner of speaking.

In testimony on proposed liberalizing amendments before the House Ways and Means Committee, A. D. Marshall of New York, a chamber director, conceded that social security fills a "humanitarian need."

But we mustn't let a drive toward "total" social security "rob" the individual of incentive to build old age income through his own efforts, he said. Such attempts rob individuals of the chance "to fashion their own security programs to meet their own needs and tastes," he declared.

Carey Says IUE Will Back UAW's Fight

James B. Carey, president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, pledged that his union will stand together with the Auto Workers in the fight for new contracts with General Motors.

Both unions, he added, are determined to put more purchasing power into the hands of the people through collective bargaining coupled with political action to end the 11-month-old recession.

State Blocks Aid

Carey noted that in Ohio, where the IUE represents 83 percent of the electrical workers employed by General Motors—half of them now unemployed—a contract provision for supplemental unemployment benefits negotiated in 1955 has not been fulfilled because of opposition by the state.

The fund, built up since 1955, he said, amounts to $9 million, but, he added, "not 45 people have yet received a single penny."

Ohio has refused to allow SUB payments to be tied in with unemployment compensation.

Carey documented some of the difficulties in negotiating with GM on provisions that the IUE has in practically every contract in the electrical industry.

These include normally standard provisions on overtime, time off for death in the family and other non-wage provisions.

He charged that GM, together with Ford and Chrysler, are organized and operating together to attempt to ignore the unions and deal with individual workers, half of them unemployed.

Management's mismanagement of the economy, he said, was one of the basic causes of the recession, aided and abetted by the Administration.

Box Score on Congress

Listed at left are anti-recession, labor and other programs in which labor has a vital interest. At right is summary of action, if any, as Congress completed the first six months of session.

JOBLESS PAY—Three plans were presented. AFL-CIO endorsed Kennedy-McCarthy bill for minimum federal standards; Administration backed "emergency" extension of state coverage for exhaustions; Democratic House leaders supported Mills bill for federal grants to states for jobless workers without benefits.

A fourth plan, giving states power to "accept" or "reject" federal advances to aid workers who exhausted benefits, was driven through by Republican-Dixiecrat coalition. Only 12 states thus far have "accepted," and 54.5 percent of workers still jobless have gained no extended benefits.

TAXES—AFL-CIO urged increase of purchasing power through reduction of excises, rise in exemptions from $600 to $700; also asked tax relief for small business.

Agreement between Treasury Dept. and Democratic House leaders halted all general tax bills. Committee agreed to eliminate excise tax on rail freight.

MINIMUM WAGE—AFL-CIO endorsed Morse bill to cover 9.6 million workers now unprotected, rise in rate to $1.25 an hour. Administration proposed coverage of only 2.5 million.

No action since compromise bill to cover 6 million workers reported without recommendation in 1957 by Kennedy Labor subcommittee. No action in House after extensive Labor Committee hearings.

SCHOOLS—Revised Administration plan abandoned federal aid for school construction, proposed "eyedropper feeding of starving system" by scholarship grants.

AFL-CIO endorsed broader principles of Hill-Elliott scholarship bills, and committees have completed hearings. No favorable action on school construction bills, including one taken directly from Eisenhower-endorsed 1957 measure.

PUBLIC WORKS—Administration proposed limited speed-up as anti-recession measure, including post office "stimulation" plan labeled phony; opposed Democratic-sponsored broader measures. AFL-CIO urged expansion of Hill-Burton hospital program, other public works.

Gore highway bill passed, Fulbright bill to stimulate local public works passed by Senate after reduction under Administration pressure. President vetoed rivers and harbors bill. Action still pending on Hill-Burton expansion, with prospects favorable.

SOCIAL SECURITY—Labor endorsed liberalization of benefits, urged Forand bill also granting hospital, nursing home and surgical care to beneficiaries.

Hearings now under way in House, but Administration opposes Forand measure, wants improvements strictly limited pending study.

DEPRESSED AREAS—Compromise Douglas-Payne bill sponsored to expand Eisenhower proposals, give broad federal aid to areas of chronic economic distress.

Senate passed Douglas-Payne measure, hearings have been completed by House Banking Committee. Threat to passage is Administration hostility.

WELFARE FUNDS—AFL-CIO strongly backed Douglas-Kennedy-Ives bill to protect workers' equity in all welfare and pension plans by financial reports to federal government. Administration also backed after supporting more narrow plan in past.

Senate passed bill after beating down anti-union "riders" attached by GOP Floor Leader Knowland (Calif.) and Administration. Bill has been under study in House special Labor subcommittee, no announcement on hearings.

TAFT-HARTLEY — Administration offered program expanded from 1954 proposals, including restrictions on picketing, secondary boycotts, and guarantees of "democracy" through reporting requirements, denial of NLRB services for violations. Kennedy-Ives substitute drafted after intense hearings.

Senate passed Kennedy-Ives bill, with some perfecting amendments, others either cumbersome or harassing. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany asked House to pass welfare plan bill first, then improve and pass Kennedy-Ives bill. Prospects in House still doubtful.

FEDERAL PAY—Salaries of postal and civil service workers suffered in six-year lag, Administration tried to hold pay raises to 6 percent.

Congress passed and the President signed bills raising pay scales an average of 10 percent, retroactive to last Jan. 1.

FOREIGN POLICY—Major issues are mutual aid program, extension of reciprocal trade, both of which AFL-CIO strongly backed.

Mutual security bill in House-Senate conference committee, hearings on appropriations now under way in House. House passed five-year extension of reciprocal trade, Senate hearings have opened.

HOUSING — Administration proposals were narrow. AFL-CIO urged expansion of public housing, slum clearance and urban redevelopment, middle-income housing, stimulus to building at equitable cost.

Sparkman bill, reviving veterans' housing, raising mortgage-guarantee funds passed. Senate committee has approved bill on public housing, slum clearance, urban redevelopment but with no middle-income section.

CIVIL RIGHTS—"Right-to-Vote" law passed last year; AFL-CIO endorses measures to guarantee equal opportunity to all citizens.

New Civil Rights Commission members and staff director confirmed after long delay; appropriation voted after cut below Administration proposal.

Major Issues Face Congress After Six Months of Session

(Continued from Page 1)

created an apprehension shared alike by the Democratic official leadership and the Treasury Dept.

Big Deficit Predicted

Administration spokesmen capitalized on speeches warning that spending already was up. Apparently authentic reports were circulated that Administration budget estimates of only last January were seriously out of line, that expenditures were climbing and revenue was dropping. A deficit of $3 billion in the fiscal year ending June 30, a deficit of $10 billion next year, was freely predicted.

Backed by Democratic agreement on taxes, Pres. Eisenhower used his veto power with sharp effect to check or cut down on proposals for public works. He vetoed a rivers-and-harbors bill, vetoed a farm bill, and in the narrowly-divided Congress there was no chance of a two-thirds majority to override the vetoes.

The result was to produce a general slowdown on comparable measures that in the end might be killed by executive action.

A bill went through to increase highway spending sharply and an emergency housing bill was passed to stimulate the lagging construction industry.

But a bill to increase federal expenditures in local public works was chopped down before it passed the Senate and has not been cleared for floor action in the House.

A depressed-area bill also has passed the Senate, but the House Banking Committee began executive-session consideration only on June 24. A similar bill that cleared the Senate was denied a floor vote in the House two years ago.

In the welfare field, a substantial victory was won as powerful committees served notice emphatically that they would not accept the President's demand for sharp cutbacks in federal expenditures for schools, hospitals, urban development and worker apprentice programs. Here the Democratic majorities lost fewer votes among conservative Southern members and picked up some liberal Republican strength.

But the fate of education, welfare-fund and labor legislation was wholly unsettled. Expansion of the minimum wage appeared moribund for the session, and belated hearings begun on improvement of the social security system ran into firm if not total Administration resistance.

Democrats failed in an attempt to revive in the House the President's own 1957 plan for aid to school construction. The House Education Committee reported favorably the Hill-Elliott bill on federal scholarships — more comprehensive than the Eisenhower plan —but neither house has acted.

Labor Bills In Process

The Senate passed, after savage fights, both the Douglas-Kennedy-Ives bill to protect the welfare plans of tens of millions of workers and the Kennedy-Ives bill on union-management financial reporting and union democracy, which also would liberalize some features of the Taft-Hartley Act.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany asked the House to pass the welfare plan bill and improve and pass the Kennedy-Ives bill. Both measures are in the House Labor Committee, and the welfare plan bill has been locked for weeks in a special subcommittee.

Both houses have approved the mutual security authorization bill, but the appropriation process—where cuts usually have been made—has just begun.

The House has passed the reciprocal trade bill extending for five years the President's authority to reduce tariffs, but hearings are still under way in the Senate Finance Committee.

Victims of T-H At O'Sullivan Support COPE

Winchester, Va.—Twice the victims of anti-labor provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act, striking Rubber Workers at O'Sullivan Rubber Co. here have learned the hard way the need for political action.

Now in the third year of their walkout against the company which advertises its product as "America's No. 1 Heel," more than 100 members of Local 511 rallied to support the union's nationwide drive to raise funds for the Committee on Political Education.

The URW members — barred from a representation election and then ordered to cease picketing and boycotting O'Sullivan because of Taft-Hartley — heard Hyman H. Bookbinder, AFL-CIO legislative representative in Washington, speak about the need for a Congress favorable to liberal legislation.

The Local 511 members, most of whom are eking out an existence on strike benefits averaging only about $20 a week, dug into their meager incomes to contribute a total of $84 to the COPE cause.

Members of the local are also working on an all-out registration drive to make certain that all members and their families are eligible to vote for liberal candidates in November.

Larger Funds For Inspection Of Meat Asked

Additional funds are needed for meat inspection to "prevent deterioration" of this service, the Meat Cutters and seven consumer, farm, public health and management organizations have warned Congress.

In a joint statement sent to all members of Congress, the groups urged support for a $2.1 million supplementary appropriations request, declaring that the $17.3 million previously appropriated for meat inspection in the Agriculture Dept.'s budget was "blatantly inadequate."

The additional appropriation would permit hiring of 350 more inspectors to "assure the meat-consuming public that they will get the full protection which the law provides," the organizations declared.

Signing the statement on behalf of the Meat Cutters were the union's president, Thomas J. Lloyd, and its secretary-treasurer, Patrick E. Gorman.

The seven other organizations which joined in the appeal to Congress were the American National Cattlemen's Association, American Meat Institute, National Farmers Union, National Grange, National Independent Meat Packers Association, U. S. Livestock Sanitary Association and Western States Meat Packers Association.

AFL-CIO Backs Drive to Boost Social Security Benefits Now

(Continued from Page 1)

of at least $5 at present with the ceiling for future beneficiaries jumped from $200 to $305.

"We strongly urge your committee to recommend at least a 10 percent increase in primary insurance amounts for persons now on the rolls and for future beneficiaries," he said. "The cost of living has risen by 8 percent since 1954, when present benefit provisions were enacted. But benefits should not merely be held at constant levels in terms of purchasing power. The aged, as well as other citizens, should share in the fruits of rising productivity."

He cited statistics on health insurance coverage of older persons and the difficulties they often encounter in obtaining it in supporting Forand bill provisos for insurance against the cost of hospital, nursing home and surgical services to those eligible for old-age and survivors benefits.

"We do not believe that public or private charity is an appropriate measure on which to rely for meeting the health needs of the aged," he added. "Our members are glad to make contributions for this purpose."

The earnings ceiling, for both contribution and benefit purposes, should be $6,000 a year instead of the present $4,200, as the Forand bill provides, Cruikshank said.

He pointed out that the law originally covered all earnings of 97 percent of the workers—all but the highly-paid few at the top. This principle has been undermined since by the "lag" of the ceiling behind earning, he went on, to the point where an $8,000 ceiling would be required now to cover the same proportion of workers as in 1938.

In addition, he urged the committee to consider the needs of international unions which have testified on the unique problems of their members.

Among these were the Building Service Employes and the Hotel & Restaurant Workers in New York, who asked support for proposed amendments which would include tips in computing contributions and benefits.

In concluding, Cruikshank asked the committee "to initiate in this Congress the action that will apply the proven remedy to the present need."

"The people of this nation like social insurance," he declared. "They have demonstrated they are willing to accept the responsibilities that go with the security the system affords by willingly paying the increased contribution rates that broader benefits entail.

"With this tested and accepted system at hand, we still have unmet needs for large groups among our people — needs that lend themselves readily to the remedy of social insurance."

Administration spokesmen have opposed across-the-board increases in benefits this year, but have indicated reluctant acceptance of cost-of-living increases for 5 million present beneficiaries who did not get the full improvement effective in 1954; and application of the contributory tax to the first $4,800 of annual earnings.

Labor, Consumer Groups Confer on:

How to Weather the 1958-Style Recession

Conserving Income Is Major Problem For Wage Earners

HOW CAN A WAGE-EARNING CONSUMER weather the recession? How can he manage his own buying and saving and borrowing to fortify himself against disaster in hard times?

These were a few of the questions raised in a two-day conference on "Unemployment and the Consumer," at Asilomar, on California's Monterey peninsula.

The 155 conferees represented four main sponsoring groups—labor, cooperatives, credit unions and Consumers' Union—and included also university professors and farm spokesmen.

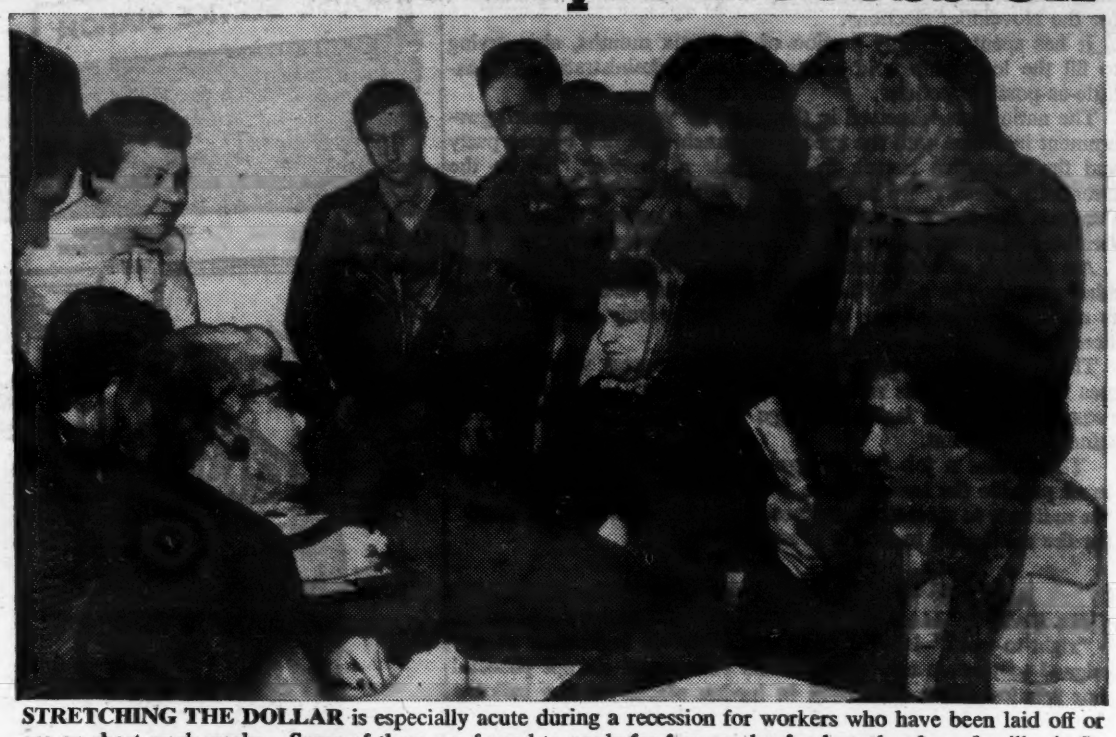
Consumers cannot "buy-buy-buy" their way out of a recession stemming from a crisis in purchasing power, Colston Warne, president of Consumers Union, noted in his opening address. And they are "fed up with an Administration that is hounding them into increasing their debt load in a period of insecurity."

Warne said a survey of CU members showed they plan to purchase 40 percent fewer appliances and 30 percent less cars than last year. Reasons given: no cash and shoddy goods.

Mildred Brady, economic writer for Consumer Reports, advised the wage-earning consumer who wants to make the most of his limited income in a period of insecurity:

- Don't make any major purchases that you can put off. Mrs. Brady predicted that manufacturers will have to cut prices in order to sell the volume required by their new automatic plants.
- Learn to control what you spend. It had been possible, whenever the family wanted something, to "moonlight"—get another job—or send wives or teenagers to work. It is no longer possible in many areas to increase income this way, so the only method of maintaining the standard of living is to decrease the outgo. One speaker estimated a family could increase its real income 25 to 33 percent through careful buying.
- **If you have any savings, investigate where they are. Mrs. Brady recommended banks paying 3¼ percent interest from the time of deposit and protected by Federal Deposit Insurance, or good credit unions.**
- Find out the legal status of your fringe benefits. Will you get health and welfare, pensions, life insurance while you are unemployed?
- Don't get involved with house-to-house salesmen. They will take about a 300 percent markup, compared with a store's 40-50 percent.
- Check weights and measures. Short weights and overpricing are rampant, Mrs. Brady warns.
- Look around for a group-buying set-up to save money by buying in quantity.
- Resist spending on things which do not contribute enough to be worth the expenditure. This is especially true of gadgets.
- Shop for money. Interest is the price you pay for the use of money and it varies widely. At 1½ percent to 2½ percent per month, it costs 18-32 percent true annual interest for charge account credit in stores, as compared with 12 percent for credit union loans. There are "small print" risks, besides. You may want to refinance your debt, to put yourself in a safer position.

Who can best advise you on credit? H. Vance Austin, managing director of the Credit Union National Association told the conference that credit unions—unions of people who need credit—can provide such advice. And they will usually make loans to members to help them get out of trouble.



STRETCHING THE DOLLAR is especially acute during a recession for workers who have been laid off or are on short work weeks. Some of them are forced to apply for free surplus foods as the above families in St. Louis.

Sidney Margolius, consumer consultant, recommended three buying techniques which can help combat high prices and protect limited income.

Buy the middle price line, Margolius advised. There is likely to be enough difference in basic quality to make it more economical, in the long run, than the lowest price line.

Take advantage of specials and sales. There are some genuine price cuts. Toasters and sheets are selling at prewar prices, for example.

Margolius demonstrated the folly of buying a product simply because it is a nationally advertised brand. Information on products is available through consumer magazines and through consumer co-operatives.

Underscoring the value of group buying, Margolius reported on an experiment being tried in Portland, Ore., where the labor council has arranged for group buying of auto insurance.

PETER HENLE, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, noting that the current recession is a crisis of consumption, urged unions to "work hard" at collective bargaining in order to restore needed purchasing power. In certain situations, he added, it may be wise to stress fringe benefits or non-monetary gains.

Henle proposed that more consumer education be made available through union education channels. Wider organization of women's auxiliaries would be another way of giving new emphasis to the consumer side of the wage dollar.

The federal government has abandoned all activity to protect the consumer, Prof. Theodore Kreps, of the Stanford University School of Business Administration, charged in his address. He deplored the degree to which monopoly controls prices, quality, mass communication, government and the lives and fortunes of consumers.

Kreps debunked the widespread theory that the maturing of postwar babies will pull us out of recession in the '60's as the young people start new families. Marriage and births, Kreps said, happen when people have jobs; they are an effect, not a cause.

The 71 union delegates emerged from the conference with the feeling that something more must be done to protect the consumer side of the wage dollar, and that continuing liaison between labor and consumer groups would be valuable. Plans were made for further joint meetings in California.

Thomas Pitts, president of the California State Federation of Labor, alerted consumer representatives to the threat to consumer purchasing power posed by the stepped-up attack on collective bargaining, especially by "right-to-work" proposals to ban the union shop.

Attorney George Brunn told the conference he is working with Attorney Gen. "Pat" Brown, Democratic candidate for governor, on a plan for consumer representation in the state government, and for legislation to protect consumer interests. New York is the only state which has a consumer counsel.

Official sponsors of the conference were Consumers Union, California State Federation of Labor, California Industrial Union Council, Building and Construction Trades Council, California State Industrial Culinary Alliance, California Council of Machinists, California State Union Council of Carpenters, California State Federation of Teachers, California State Theatrical Alliance, Los Angeles Central Labor Council, Communication Workers of America, Associated Cooperatives, Inc., Consumers Cooperatives of Berkeley, American Labor Education Service and the Institutes of Industrial Relations at the University of California at Berkeley and Los Angeles.

Washington Reports:

Aged Facing Medical Crisis

HOSPITALIZATION MUST BE PROVIDED for elderly retired persons by the government, Rep. Aime Forand (D-R. I.) asserted on the AFL-CIO public service program, Washington Reports to the People.

"I have a thousand letters here from persons in various parts of the country telling me of their plight. They need hospitalization. They need to have an operation. Yet they cannot afford it.

"The result is that they go without and suffer a great deal. If the government would actually step in, it wouldn't be the taxpayers paying the bill, but those who contributed to the Social Security system and who will be the beneficiaries."

Forand noted that retired persons "have reached that age when it is practically impossible for them to get private insurance. The government must take care of that."

Hospitalization and a 10 percent increase in benefits are provided for in the congressman's bill, on which hearings have begun in the House Ways and Means Committee. Forand said that he did not consider the 10 percent boost in benefits adequate, but "it is as much as I think we can get at this time."

The bill would increase the wage base, upon which the tax is based, from $4,200 to $6,000.

"The American Medical Association has gone on record as ready to put up an outright fight," Forand reported. "They're going the limit. They've engaged a public relations firm to advise them. They've put out all kinds of documents. They're doing a thorough lobbying job."

Forand said that all members of the AMA are not in agreement with the association position.

"There is absolutely nothing in the bill that would place control on medicine," Forand said. "It gives the individual the privilege of selecting his own physician, his own surgeon, the hospitals to which he will go."

High Jobless Rate Likely Despite Pick-up

What's the outlook for a drop in unemployment in light of economic reports that the recession is bottoming out?

Here are the views AFL-CIO economist Nathaniel Goldfinger as presented recently before the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report:

What sectors of the economy, in the coming year, can be expected to absorb the unemployed and part-time workers, while providing job opportunities for new entrants to the labor force, as well as for those who may be displaced by technological changes?

Trade? Jobs in retail and wholesale trade have fallen rather sharply in recent months. Certainly a pick-up in sales will raise the number of jobs in trade. But can one expect jobs in trade to rise by 1-1.5 million in the coming year—when they increased only by one million in the three years before 1957?

Services? Employment in services has leveled off as a result of the recession. If economic conditions pick up, can we expect the number of jobs in services to increase by 1-1.5 million in the coming year—when these jobs increased 900,000 in the three years prior to 1957?

Time Is Running Out

THE SECOND SESSION of the 85th Congress has labored for six long months, orbiting with the sputniks, worrying with the unemployed, engrossed with l'affaire Adams and fashioning a record for the November elections.

It has spent a goodly portion of these six months, also, trying to fill the leadership void created by the Administration's do-as-little-as-possible policies.

The nation has witnessed in the past half year a stalemated government in action with the executive branch occupied by one party and the legislative branch in the hands of another. Given the essentially conservative nature of the controlling elements in the Congress and the White House's inability to control congressional members of its own party and the problem is intensified.

An analysis of congressional action on anti-recession, labor and other programs in which the nation has a vital interest shows that as of this date action has been completed in only one area—pay increases for federal workers.

There are about six weeks left before Congress winds up and goes home to place its record before the voters. Many important measures are at the legislative stage where final action is possible before adjournment.

This is not a job for Congress alone. The Administration must provide the leadership to enact legislation badly needed if the nation is to meet its varied problems and maintain its strength for the continuing battle for peace and freedom.

The Real Issue

THE BATTLE HAS BEEN joined in California on the so-called "right-to-work" issue. The proponents of legislation clearly designed to weaken and cripple trade unions and disrupt peaceful labor relations have succeeded in having placed on the ballot a referendum to bar unions and employers from negotiating union security provisions in collective bargaining agreements.

Organized labor in California is ready for the fray, confident that the state is not prepared to turn back the clock to the days of the compulsory open shop. Labor is confident that the non-labor community has not been taken in by the sheer hypocrisy, the fraudulent propaganda of the "right-to-work" campaign, based as it is on the ultimate destruction of the trade union movement.

There is more involved in the "right-to-work" battle than union security. The economic security of the nation is at stake in these campaigns, a security that rests in large part on a strong, responsible trade union movement and enlightened employers who understand the need for a high-wage, high-purchasing-power economy capable of meeting the nation's needs.

Anniversary Job

THE 20th ANNIVERSARY of the signing of the Fair Labor Standards Act by Pres. Roosevelt revives memories of another era when the nation moved swiftly under capable leadership to cure its economic and social ills.

Today, in sharp contrast, there is the snail-like progress of legislation to extend coverage to about 10 million workers now unprotected by this 20-year-old law.

Extensive hearings have been held by House and Senate committees but there has been no action by either chamber.

In this 20th anniversary year it is vitally important that the minimum wage law reach its full potential and extend to all workers its protection for a decent, minimum standard of living.

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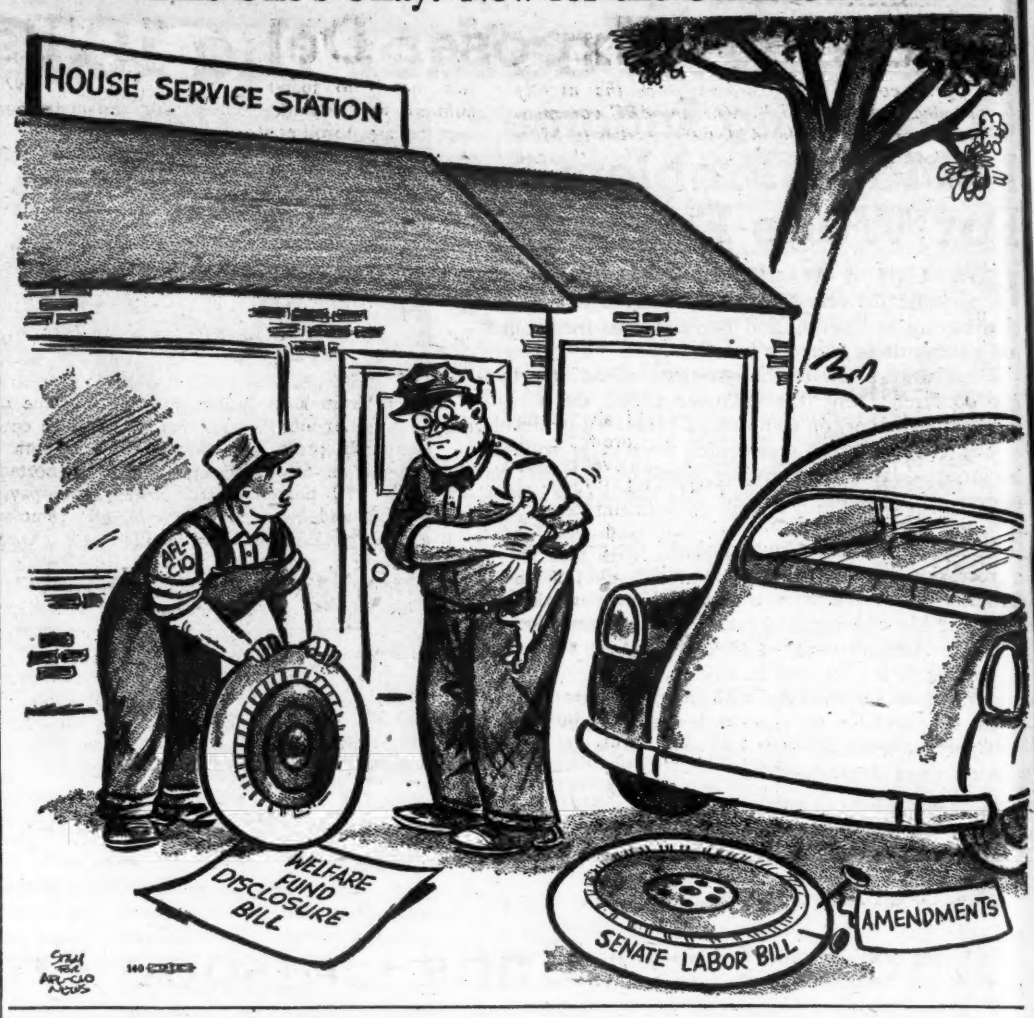
'This One's Okay. Now for the Other One.'



The Methodist Viewpoint:

'Work' Proposals Menace Freedom of Group Action

The following statement on "Right-to-Work and Union Membership" was adopted earlier this year by the Board of Social and Economic Relations of the Methodist Church.

WHILE ALL ENDURING HUMAN RIGHTS are written in nature by the will of God, the worth of a right at any given time rests upon the willingness of individuals in community to accept the obligations which create the right or upon the power of the state to compel such acceptance.

Thus the individual always appears in a dual capacity, on the one hand, accepting the benefits accruing when others respect an obligation toward him and on the other assuming obligations toward others that they may enjoy their rights. Every dynamic society is always in the process of discovering what freedoms may be permitted the individual, if the individual is to be responsible to the group.

In the development of a complex society, rights are frequently modified by individuals agreeing to refrain from seeking or enforcing acceptance of obligations on the part of others. Such limitation of the quantity of a right is generally agreed upon in the interest of improving the quality of that right.

A typical example is observed in any stop and go traffic light. The individual limits his rights to drive freely through the intersection, whenever he wishes, in exchange for the safety of movement obtained when he goes only on the green light.

Why Workers Join Unions

In the economic world the modern corporation is another example. The individual who invests his capital in shares of a company modifies his right to manage that capital, purchase tools, hire help, bargain for wages, etc. He turns over such matters to a management group in whose selection he has only a remote and proportionate control; yet he gladly limits his rights in these matters in the hope that the quality of management and the advantage of greater capital, better selling, etc., will improve the quality of his investment.

In like manner, in order to deal with absentee owners who have collectively turned over many of their rights to management, the employe frequently modifies his right to bargain individually concerning wages and conditions of work by joining a union or other organization in the expectation that he will thereby gain a strength in negotiation no longer possible to him as an individual.

SOCIETY AS A WHOLE has recognized the general principal that freedom must of necessity in some circumstances be exercised in terms of group choices by enacting permissive legislation for both corporations and unions as well as many other forms of group action.

The Taft-Hartley Act permits employers and unions to sign union shop and maintenance of membership contracts subject to certain limitations, if the union is representative of the majority of employes in the bargaining unit. This act likewise in Section 9(e) (1) provides upon petition of 30 percent of the bargaining unit, the NLRB shall hold an election by secret ballot to determine whether the majority desires to rescind the authority granted to negotiate in its behalf.

Conditions of Employment

Under present federal legislation, it would appear that the right to work is a general right, not to be denied to men in the aggregate, but the right to work in a specific industrial plant or business can be subject to special conditions.

This is simply to assert what has long been true in the United States: namely, that man has the right and the duty to work for his livelihood. However, the conditions and terms under which he will work are subject to general social laws of health and welfare as well as rules adopted by any particular industry as a condition of employment.

It now appears that certain states by means of "right-to-work laws" would inject further restrictions by law. Such statutes would forbid union maintenance agreements even when mutually satisfactory to management and labor. Such laws are miscalled "right-to-work laws" since they do not oblige anyone to give an individual a job. Their real menace lies, however, in denying by law the possibility of increasing the quality of individual freedom.

We believe that the role of the state is that of regulation so that individuals may have the maximum freedom of choice consistent with the welfare of the group, while groups may have the maximum freedom for the group action consistent with the welfare of the nation.

Therefore, we hold that union membership as a basis of continued employment should be left to agreement by management and labor through the process of collective bargaining.

However, it must be recognized that the limitation of any individual's right to freely seek employment when such power of limitation is vested in a group places upon that group and its leader a high degree of moral responsibility. They are only temporary trustees of rights that rest ultimately in the individual.

Unless democracy and justice are the guiding principles and practice of such groups, government regulation may become necessary to return to the individual surrendered freedom.

On both labor and management rests the burden of proving that this limitation of the individual's freedom is warranted in the total justice it produces for all who labor.

Morgan Says:

Recession Exposes Detroit's Ills

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p. m., EDT.)

DETROIT IS NO STRANGER to hard times. It has learned, after a fashion, to live with uncertainty. Even when the cars were really selling people hedged against the lay-off. Prosperity has always been—wartime excepted—somewhat seasonal and a steady annual job is still a novelty for much of the skilled working force in the automobile industry.

MORGAN

You could always find an empty store-front; the flimsy houses over between Myrtle and Sycamore Streets were run down 20 years ago and they are equally tattered and forlorn today. Outside the Los Angeles bar at Michigan and Third on Skid Row, a tottering wino is just as much of a fixture as the corner streetlight.

You don't really need keen imagination to sense the grey atmosphere of foreclosure, small business failures and unpaid medical bills. This is what happens when about one-seventh of a population of nearly two million becomes unemployed. Odd little fragments of the story emerge: a traffic judge, for instance, thinks a dip in reckless and drunken driving cases may be due to the fact that some people have less money to spend for gas and alcohol. With summer jobs thinning, college and university summer course enrollments are booming.

And against this moiling backdrop, a gigantic chess game is being tensely played in the contract bargaining between the UAW and the Big Three of the auto industry. There is a question here of psychology and timing.

General Motors, Chrysler and Ford, it appears, have been playing the possibility of unrest among the rank and file over the insecurity of working without a contract, hoping to parlay that into acceptance of a new contract on old terms.

THE UNION CANDIDLY ADMITS it started to bargain from a weakened position with the car market soft. It admits, too, that negotiations could be indefinitely prolonged. But it sees strength in two points: an astounding response — purportedly well above 90 percent—of voluntary dues-paying by the rank and file with the "check-off" removed; and second, the approaching deadline of a change-over to the 1959 models.

Management minimizes these dues claims and contends, too, that the union overestimates the industry's vulnerability to a strike on the eve of conversion to new models.

But while each side tries to wait out the other's move, the bystander catches the impression that there is still a bigger game at stake—which nobody can win unless our whole automobile economy can be better stabilized, unless incomes can be made more annual than seasonal, unless housing can be made more healthful and social services more vigorous; for the weaknesses you see here are not something new—they are only more visible now.

Vandercook Says:

Adams Case Ends 'Crusade' Era

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 10 p. m., EDT.)

THE SHERMAN ADAMS CASE marks the end of an era. Never in our time has any other Administration been swathed for so long in the almost motherly good will of press and public as was that of Dwight D. Eisenhower during its first several years in office.

VANDERCOOK

Its blunders were smiled upon, and hidden. Its illiterate lispings for years were laboriously translated into intelligible English by friendly correspondents.

The change-over to blunt criticism and to the plain truth-telling by which democracy lives, did not, of course, come overnight.

Some time ago it became apparent to even the least sensitive that it would be well, for example, to put that hucksters' word "crusade" away in mothballs. As Republican white knight after white knight was caught with his hands in the till—even as other mortals—"crusade" began to need deodorizing.

But, with a delightful instinct for the dramatic, it has been left to the whitest—or, at least the most heavily self-whitewashed crusader of them all—Sherman Adams, to blast the myth of Republican perfection beyond hope of restoration.

It is not that Humpty Dumpty has had a great fall. It is that he has fallen from so great a height. Adams has explained that when he made use of hotel suites paid for by Bernard Goldfine he was under the impression that they were deductible business expenses on Goldfine's income tax. So, in effect, Adams seemed to think that no one would lose by that arrangement except the United States Dept. of Internal Revenue.

WE LEARN FROM THE itemized bills that Adams' entertainment came high because he took advantage of those hotel visits to send his laundry out and to have the valet clean and press his suits. Presumably, we are to praise that as an example of New England thrift.

But somehow it's all fallen on deaf ears. When Mr. Eisenhower's Mr. Adams coyly says that he erred only because of "inexperience," America's laughter is not loud but deep.

A good-natured land might forgive the greedy and —at best—indelicate exchange of favors between Messrs. Adams and Goldfine. What it finds impossible to forgive, or to forget, is the cruelty, the abusiveness, the ugly generalizations that all right was on their side and all wrong was on the other side, which the Republicans of the Adams breed have, 'til now, so long proclaimed.

Medical Care Study Points Way To Savings for Welfare Plans

A GUIDE TO SAVINGS estimated at $50 million a year in the purchase of hospital, surgical and medical care benefits from service plans by unions and employers has been published by the non-profit Foundation on Employe Health, Medical Care and Welfare.

The foundation is financed jointly by labor and management. Its co-chairmen are Pres. Al J. Hayes of the Machinists, chairman of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee, and John I. Snyder, Jr., president and board chairman of U.S. Industries, Inc.

The 80-page study points out the way to eliminating costly and unnecessary waste and overcharges in buying benefits from service plans. It includes comprehensive check lists for use in making comparisons between service and indemnity benefits, and to help decide what benefits to buy for the millions of workers and their families who are covered by union-negotiated protection.

It is a companion study to one published by the foundation in May 1957 which told how to buy health and welfare indemnity benefits from insurance companies. Hayes and Snyder said that more than 17,000 copies of the 1957 study have been distributed for use in negotiating health and welfare plans and implementing them, and also as a guide to re-examine the operation of established plans.

The co-chairmen said the foundation based both studies on the following principles:

"That employes and their families and the employers who pay the bills are entitled to the best benefits at the lowest cost.

"That armed with sufficient information in clear terms of what is available, intelligent buyers of insurance benefits can purchase the most suitable form of benefits from the appropriate sellers of such benefits.

"That it is a sound and thoroughly American practice to provide these benefits through voluntary plans developed in collective bargaining."

They observed that corruption in health and welfare funds is being corrected by labor, management and public authorities, but warned that lack of knowledge and experience with prices, terms, services, contracts and other technical matters can be responsible for "far greater losses" than any other factor.

"The prudent consumer must be a comparison shopper," they added, "looking behind labels and appraising carefully what might be represented glowingly as a 'bargain.' To safeguard funds for which they are responsible, trustees and administrators must be mindful of the classic warning: caveat emptor—let the buyer beware."

Copies of the study may be obtained at $1 each from the foundation at 477 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y. Copies of the check-lists will be available upon request at a nominal charge.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton

WHEN LABOR SEC. JAMES P. MITCHELL issued his blast at the Kennedy-Ives labor bill, he said the bill would in some ways take away the "already pitifully ineffective legal protection" of union members and the public. He cited the situation of New York workers victimized by "paper locals controlled by persons such as Johnny Dio," which he said would be "permitted concealment" of their activities. The locals controlled by Dio, it happens, involved a good many Puerto Rican workers.

There would be no point in belaboring this matter except that the House may still consider a labor bill and the results there may be substantially influenced by Sec. Mitchell's attitude at the time.

Let us see, then, about the Puerto Rican workers and the "locals controlled by Johnny Dio."

The New York expert who testified last summer before the McClellan committee on "exploitation" of workers by collusion "between corrupt employers and crooked union officials" was John J. McNiff. He is executive secretary of the New York chapter of the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists.

Reporters who covered the McClellan committee agreed generally that McNiff was an impressive witness. He knew his facts and read chapter and verse of how workers, many of them friendless in the community, were trapped by legalisms or terrorized by threats —"represented" by unions that did nothing for them and had no interest in them except for what the self-appointed officers could suck from the employer in checked-off dues or fake "welfare" payments.

★ ★ ★

NOW IF THE KENNEDY-IVES BILL was so weak, if its terms would have done nothing for the Puerto Rican and Negro workers, one might have expected that McNiff would denounce it as harshly as Sec. Mitchell did.

But McNiff didn't. On the contrary, he sent to senators a letter saying that the Kennedy-Ives bill, as reported by the committee, embodied "substantially all the . . . legislative proposals" made by McNiff's organization on filing of union reports and internal union democracy.

If he thought the bill would deprive exploited workers of "already pitifully ineffective legal protection," he didn't say so. He indicated that the bill should contain one improvement and that in some provisions it was unduly severe.

But principally he was interested in telling the Senate that his organization was "appalled" at the violent amendments offered by those who "speak loudly of their concern for the rank and file worker" but whose "records and proposals belie their words."

★ ★ ★

McNIFF WAS NOT SPEAKING primarily of Mitchell's own proposals just then, this observer thinks. He was speaking of the malicious or ignorant proposals of Senators Knowland and Goldwater, of Senators Mundt and Curtis. But he did specifically criticize two proposals contained in Mitchell's Administration bill—abolition of organizational picketing and penalties on union members for the misdeeds of officials.

The real problem the White House and Sec. Mitchell faced, of course, was not the Kennedy-Ives bill. It was the fact that they allowed Knowland and Goldwater, Mundt and Curtis to make labor policy for a majority of Senate Republicans.

When extreme right-wing anti-union Republicans are allowed by default to set labor policy for the party, Sec. Mitchell finds himself driven to expedients. The same problem may still beset him in regard to Republicans in the House.

OATH OF OFFICE as a member of the board of trustees of New York State University is taken by Morris Iushewitz (right) secretary-treasurer of the New York City CIO Council and a member of the executive board of the Newspaper Guild of New York. Administering the oath is Executive Deputy Secretary of State Barnett J. Nova (left) while Gov. Averell Harriman looks on.

How to Buy:

Union Members Get Facts on Retirement

By Sidney Margolius

MIDDLE-AGED PEOPLE SERIOUSLY need facts about how to cope with retirement problems well before they have to face them.

But the average middle-age worker is reluctant to try to prepare himself beforehand.

Once he does get some expert guidance, he learns a great deal from it.

These are some of the early tips gleaned from a pioneering experiment in retirement education sponsored by two unions, the Auto Workers and Steel Workers, under the direction of John McCollum, director of Union Research and Education Projects at the University of Chicago.

Some of the classes were aimed at training union representatives to conduct retirement-education programs. But mostly the participants in the pilot program were workers up to about 55 years old.

A man 10 years from retirement isn't greatly interested in figuring out how he's going to live at 65, McCollum found. Most people who have taken the course at first couldn't conceive of the notion that you can learn how to retire. Others considered it hopeless to prepare.

SOME FELT THAT IF THEIR pensions were larger and they had adequate medical insurance, their problems would be solved. Then there were some who frankly refused to be concerned about retirement planning. The anxiety that worrying about retirement creates is too much of a problem for them to bear, McCollum reports.

But once these people and their wives are in a program they get a great deal out of it. The courses make them more concerned about retirement, but do it in a realistic way.

McCollum found that most of the pre-retirement students had exaggerated ideas about how much income they will have in retirement. They tended to overestimate both the amount of their pensions and social security.

They also firmly believed many of the popular myths about retirement: the rocking-chair form of leisure, the association of old age with physical disability and the decline in learning ability.

BUT ABOUT MIDWAY THROUGH the course, the participants begin to change their attitudes. They make realistic plans about how to manage what money they will have, where they are going to live and what they will do with their free time.

McCollum warns the pre-retirement students that the financial problems of older people are severe, though their lot is improving. Not only do older folks live on considerably smaller incomes than others, but have additional financial problems. They are likely to have larger medical bills and adequate housing generally is unavailable to them.

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From Soup to Nonsense:

Do-it-Yourself Craze Rocks This Family

By Jane Goodsell

MY HUSBAND AND I are a happily married couple whose fights seldom last more than an hour or two.

It's hard to say, though, how long this idyllic relationship is going to last. Our marriage is being rocked to its foundations by our do-it-yourself friends.

We are invited by friends to have dinner at their home. The lady of the house has just finished braiding a living room rug. This fact is unknown to us. If it were known, I wouldn't set foot in that house. I'd sooner have my husband spend a weekend with Marilyn Monroe than 10 minutes with a lady who has braided her own rug.

BUT THE FACT IS GOING to be known to us. It is, after all, the reason we were invited. It is made known in one of two ways. By a simple statement of fact: "Say, have you noticed our new rug? Mary braided it herself."

Or it is inserted in a deliberately casual fashion into a conversation that started out to be about something else entirely: "Well, there's no denying that prices are completely out of reason. But we feel we can afford to splurge now and then because of the money we saved on our living room rug. Mary braided ours herself out of old rags."

I look at my husband, who is looking at me the way a district attorney scrutinizes the accused. He is thinking about the scandalous cost of our carpeting, the wear and tear it is already showing, and he is wondering why I don't ever do something useful instead of doing whatever it is I do all day.

HOW CAN I KNOW so precisely what goes on inside his head? One reason is that it is exactly what goes on inside my head when it is our host who has done-it-himself.

The other reason I know is that, sooner or later, we tell each other these things. Sooner means on the way home in the car. "Say, if it's so easy to braid a rug, why didn't it ever occur to you? . . ."

Later is in the form of ammunition to be stored up and used to open a second front in time of battle: ". . . and furthermore, you never do anything useful around the house! If Bill can shingle his own roof, it seems to me that you might find something more constructive to do on Sundays than to lie around reading the papers. . . ."

Here's Broadcast Time Of Morgan, Vandercook

Radio news commentators Edward P. Morgan and John W. Vandercook sponsored by the AFL-CIO will be heard over the following radio stations on the American Broadcasting Co. network Monday through Friday starting June 30. All times are local.

STATION	CITY	MORGAN	VANDER-COOK
	ALABAMA		
WHMA	Anniston		10:00 P.M.
WAUD	Auburn	6:00 P.M.	10:00 P.M.
WOWL	Florence	6:45 P.M.	
WHBS	Huntsville	7:00 P.M.	
WAPX	Montgomery		10:00 P.M.
WNPT	Tuscaloosa	10:00 P.M.	8:00 P.M.
	ARIZONA		
KOY	Phoenix	7:00 P.M.	
	ARKANSAS		
KLRA	Little Rock	6:00 P.M.	10:00 P.M.
KBRS	Springdale	6:00 P.M.	10:00 P.M.
	CALIFORNIA		
KPMC	Bakersfield	6:00 P.M.	
KYOR	Blythe		9:25 P.M.
KREO	Indio	6:00 P.M.	7:00 P.M.
KABC	Los Angeles	6:00 P.M.	7:00 P.M.
KTIP	Porterville	7:00 P.M.	
KFBK	Sacramento	6:30 P.M.	
KBAB	San Diego		8:55 P.M.
KGO	San Francisco	6:00 P.M.	8:25 P.M.
	COLORADO		
KVOD	Denver	8:00 P.M.	
KGHF	Pueblo		10:00 P.M.
	CONNECTICUT		
WNAB	Bridgeport		10:00 P.M.
WPOP	Hartford	7:15 P.M.	
WNHC	New Haven	7:00 P.M.	
WATR	Waterbury		10:00 P.M.
	FLORIDA		
WNOB	Daytona Beach	8:00 P.M.	
WKWF	Key West	7:00 P.M.	
WKAT	Miami	7:00 P.M.	11:00 P.M.
	GEORGIA		
WGST	Atlanta	7:00 P.M.	11:00 P.M.
WGIG	Brunswick		11:00 P.M.
WLAQ	Rome		11:00 P.M.
	IDAHO		
KIFI	Idaho Falls		10:00 P.M.
KART	Jerome	6:00 P.M.	
	ILLINOIS		
WBYS	Canton	6:00 P.M.	
WLS	Chicago	6:00 P.M.	
WQUA	Moline	6:30 P.M.	
WROK	Rockford		9:00 P.M.
WCVS	Springfield	7:00 P.M.	
	INDIANA		
WTTS	Bloomington	6:00 P.M.	9:00 P.M.
WJPS	Evansville	6:30 P.M.	
WGL	Fort Wayne		10:00 P.M.
WFBM	Indianapolis	7:00 P.M.	9:00 P.M.
	IOWA		
KBUR	Burlington		10:00 P.M.
KDTH	Dubuque		10:30 P.M.
KXEL	Waterloo	6:00 P.M.	
	KANSAS		
WREN	Topeka	6:30 P.M.	10:00 P.M.
	KENTUCKY		
WLAP	Lexington		9:00 P.M.
WKCT	Bowling Green	7:00 P.M.	
WKLO	Louisville		9:00 P.M.
	LOUISIANA		
WSMB	New Orleans	7:00 P.M.	
	MAINE		
WLAM	Lewiston-Auburn		10:00 P.M.
WRKD	Rockland	7:30 P.M.	10:00 P.M.
WTVL	Waterville	7:00 P.M.	
	MARYLAND		
WWIN	Baltimore	7:00 P.M.	
	MASSACHUSETTS		
WBED	Pittsfield		11:00 P.M.
WTXL	Springfield		10:00 P.M.
WAAB	Worcester		10:30 P.M.
WNAC	Boston	7:15 P.M.	
	MICHIGAN		
WELL	Battle Creek		11:00 P.M.
WBMC	Bay City		11:00 P.M.
WXYZ	Detroit	7:00 P.M.	11:00 P.M.
WTAC	Flint		11:00 P.M.
WLAV	Grand Rapids		10:00 P.M.
WMIQ	Iron Mountain		9:00 P.M.
WKBZ	Muskegon	7:15 P.M.	
WITH	Port Huron	7:00 P.M.	
	MINNESOTA		
KXRA	Alexandria	11:00 P.M.	9:00 P.M.
WTON	St. Paul-Mpls.	7:30 P.M.	9:55 P.M.
KTOE	Mankato		10:15 P.M.
KDMA	Montevideo	6:45 P.M.	9:00 P.M.
	MISSISSIPPI		
WHSY	Hattiesburg	6:30 P.M.	
	MISSOURI		
KMBC	Kansas City	8:00 P.M.	9:55 P.M.
WAMV	St. Louis	6.00 P.M.	9:00 P.M.
	NEBRASKA		
KSID	Sidney	8:30 P.M.	9:00 P.M.
	NEW MEXICO		
KRSN	Los Alamos	7:00 P.M.	11:00 P.M.
	NEW YORK		
WOKO	Albany	7:00 P.M.	
WGR	Buffalo		10:00 P.M.
WENE	Endicott-Binghamton		10:00 P.M.
WQUA	Geneva	7:00 P.M.	10:00 P.M.
WABC	New York	7:00 P.M.	10:00 P.M.
WBET	Rochester		10:00 P.M.
WFBL	Syracuse	7:00 P.M.	
WTLB	Utica		10:00 P.M.
	NORTH CAROLINA		
WLOS	Asheville	7:00 P.M.	
WTIK	Durham	7:00 P.M.	
WGER	Goldsboro	8:00 P.M.	11:00 P.M.
WHKP	Hendersonville		11:00 P.M.
WKIX	Raleigh		11:00 P.M.
WFRC	Reidsville	7:00 P.M.	11:00 P.M.
	NORTH DAKOTA		
KFGO	Fargo	6:30 P.M.	8:00 P.M.
	OHIO		
WAKR	Akron		10:00 P.M.
WHBC	Canton		10:00 P.M.
WSAI	Cincinnati	7:30 P.M.	
WSRS	Cleveland	7:15 P.M.	10:00 P.M.
WCOL	Columbus	7:00 P.M.	
WING	Dayton		10:25 P.M.
WORI	East Liverpool	7:00 P.M.	10:00 P.M.
WMAN	Mansfield		11:00 P.M.
WTOL	Toledo		11:00 P.M.
WBBW	Youngstown		10:00 P.M.
	OREGON		
KASH	Eugene	5:00 P.M.	
KFLW	Klamath Falls	6:00 P.M.	
KYJC	Medford	7:15 P.M.	
KGW	Portland	6:30 P.M.	7:00 P.M.
	PENNSYLVANIA		
WRTA	Altoona	7:00 P.M.	
WERC	Erie		10:00 P.M.
WHGB	Harrisburg	7:00 P.M.	
WLAN	Lancaster	10:00 P.M.	
WFIL	Philadelphia	7:00 P.M.	10:00 P.M.
KQV	Pittsburgh	7:00 P.M.	10:00 P.M.
WEEU	Reading		10:00 P.M.
WILK	Wilkes-Barre	7:00 P.M.	
WMPT	Williamsport		10:00 P.M.
WSBA	York		10:00 P.M.
	SOUTH CAROLINA		
WHAN	Charleston	7:00 P.M.	
WCOS	Columbia		11:00 P.M.
WDIX	Orangeburg	10:00 P.M.	9:00 P.M.
WSSC	Sumter	7:00 P.M.	11:00 P.M.
	SOUTH DAKOTA		
KSCO	Sioux Falls	7:15 P.M.	10:45 P.M.
	TENNESSEE		
WAPO	Chattanooga	7:00 P.M.	
WTJX	Jackson		10:00 P.M.
WBIR	Knoxville	7:00 P.M.	
WHBQ	Memphis		10:00 P.M.
	TEXAS		
KNOW	Austin	7:00 P.M.	
KBST	Big Spring	6:00 P.M.	10:00 P.M.
WFAA	Dallas-Ft. Worth		10:00 P.M.
KRBA	Lufkin	6:00 P.M.	10:00 P.M.
KOSF	Nacogdoches	6.00 P.M.	10:00 P.M.
KMAC	San Antonio	7:00 P.M.	
WACO	Waco	7:00 P.M.	
	UTAH		
KIXX	Provo	8:00 P.M.	10:00 P.M.
	VERMONT		
WSKI	Montpelier	7:00 P.M.	10:00 P.M.
	VIRGINIA		
WMGB	Richmond	7:00 P.M.	
WROV	Roanoke		10:55 P.M.
WLPM	Suffolk	7:00 P.M.	11:00 P.M.
	WASHINGTON		
KING	Seattle	6:30 P.M.	7:00 P.M.
KTEL	Walla Walla	6:45 P.M.	
KLYK	Spokane	8:00 P.M.	
	WEST VIRGINIA		
WGKV	Charleston	7:00 P.M.	
WTOS	Fairmont		11:00 P.M.
WKWK	Wheeling		10:00 P.M.
	WISCONSIN		
WDUZ	Green Bay	6:00 P.M.	
WISC	Madison	10:15 P.M.	
WOSH	Oshkosh		9:00 P.M.
WHBL	Sheboygan		9:00 P.M.
WOSA	Wausau	7:00 P.M.	
WTCN	Milwaukee	6:00 P.M.	9:00 P.M.
	WYOMING		
KVOC	Casper		9:00 P.M.
KFBC	Cheyenne	7:00 P.M.	
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		
WMAL	Washington	7:00 P.M.	10:00 P.M.

Soviet 'Peace' Missile Downed By Faupl Maneuvers at ILO

Geneva—A Russian attempt to use the Intl. Labor Organization's 42nd session here as a launching ramp for a "peace" propaganda missile was short-circuited by fast counter-action by Rudy Faupl, American worker delegate.

Faupl, Machinists international representative, moved quickly without tipping his hand to friend or foe. Before the surprised Communists knew what had happened, their resolution calling for a summit conference was tossed out in a stormy committee session.

Almost as surprised as the Communists were the American and other western government delegates who saw the propaganda sputnik exploded in the conference's key resolutions committee while they were still maneuvering to deal with it.

Asked Summit Talks

The Soviet resolution asked the conference to urge the holding of summit negotiations "as soon as possible." It said that by reducing international tension and promoting disarmament they would "facilitate the adoption by the ILO of measures calculated to improve the conditions of the workers."

The resolution was a hot potato for the western government delegates who saw it as a political booby-trap but did not want to be accused of being inalterably opposed to a top-level meeting. They sought to disarm it with amendments.

Faupl decided to go for broke by asking the committee to reject the entire resolution because it was an "instrument of political propaganda which was inexpedient for the conference to adopt." The United Nations is the proper forum for the questions raised by the resolution and are being dealt with there, he added.

The American labor spokesman's move unleashed the wrath of of the Communists led by Aleksandar Volkov, Soviet government delegate. He set the tone for his supporting forces from the satellites as they hammered at Faupl.

"The American worker wants peace just as much as the Soviet worker," Faupl countered, "but I question the sincerity of this piece of propaganda.

"The workers of the world all long for peace, but they don't want the kind of peace — the kind of peace that was meted out to Imre Nagy and the Hungarian people.

"The very first sentence of the preamble of the ILO constitution says that a lasting peace must be based on a social justice. It must be based on human dignity, too."

Faupl had not attempted beforehand to round up support for his move against any compromise on the issue, but Dame Florence Hancock, of Britain's Trade Union Congress; Claude Jodoin, president of Canada's Labor Congress, and the fiery Swiss trade unionist, Jean Moeri, quickly rallied to him.

The resolution was rejected by 157 votes to 47.

The western employers also got in their dig by walking out of the hall when the Hungarian employer delegate got up to speak during the conference's general debate. The demonstration was staged as a "tribute to the memory of the late Imre Nagy and in protest against his deliberate, premeditated and political murder," the employer delegates' spokesman announced.

Most of the non-Communist worker and government delegates, including the American, had already left the hall.

Faupl's resolution calling for the prompt publication by governments of all laws, regulations and decrees affecting workers won unanimous approval as the conference began its third and final week.

The conference also adopted by a vote of 118 to 32, with 16 abstentions, international standards on the conditions of employment of plantation workers. George L-P Weaver, of the American workers delegation, said that it was a first step toward the goal of assuring plantation workers conditions which "compare favorably with those of workers anywhere in the world."

Drafts of three conventions on minimum age, medical examinations and articles of agreement for fishermen were approved and will come before next year's conference for final action. A minimum age of 15 was set as a general rule for any child employed on fishing vessels.

Bertrand Seidman, AFL-CIO economist, successfully called for the deletion of a provision exempting from the minimum age rule children working on vessels on which only members of the same family are employed.

"If employment on fishing vessels is a threat to the health and safety of immature children under the age of 15 then it doesn't matter whether the vessel is family-owned or not," he said.

Poster Compares Red Buying Power

A two-color poster designed for display in union headquarters and meeting halls comparing workers' purchasing power in Communist countries and the free world is available from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs.

The poster, based on material published in the AFL-CIO Free Trade Union News, compares also the time required to purchase staple items in nine countries in 1938 and in 1957 under communism.

Single copies of the poster are available for 25 cents. For orders up to a dozen the price is 15 cents each. Special prices are available for larger quantities.

'Peaceful' Coexistence

Labor Blasts Soviets For 'Murder' of Nagy

(Continued from Page 1)

one, the cold-blooded murder of Nagy and his companions once again shows that human rights and decency are non-existent in the Communist world."

Other reactions at Geneva:

Sir Alfred Roberts, veteran British labor leader and chairman of the ILO Workers Group: "This dastardly business shocked everyone with any sense of decency and justice. I cannot understand why these usually clever people published the news after the secrecy of the trial unless it was intended to be a threat to other satellites."

Jean Moeri of the Swiss Trade Union Congress: "The murder of Nagy and the other resistance heroes is the best proof not only that trade union freedom is a myth in Hungary, but human rights are deliberately sacrificed to the terrifying reason of the totalitarian state."

Pres. Willi Richter of the German Confederation of Trade Unions: "Totalitarianism, whether fascist or Communist, will never hesitate to resort to any brutality to maintain itself in power."

Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress: "Talk of peace and human rights sounds pretty hollow coming from people who can murder men like Nagy and his companions."

Oldenbroek Blasts Action

Gen. Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek of the ICFTU from Brussels called the slayings "another instance of callous disregard of human rights and freedoms by so-called Communist justice."

"The small minority which rules Hungary with the support of Soviet tanks has its revenge and at the same time seeks to intimidate the people of that unhappy country," he said. "These political murders finally dispose of the myth that Soviet-controlled regimes have been 'liberalized' since Stalin's death."

In an address broadcast to all Latin America, AFL-CIO Inter-American Rep. Serafino Romualdi, as assistant secretary of ORIT, called the murders "the most reprehensible crime in the bloody history of the Soviet regime."

"We hope this murder will open the eyes of the minority of workers and students who unconsciously back Communist policy masquerading as anti-imperialism," he added. "We hope they realize that Soviet imperialism in the most repugnant imperialism menacing the liberty and civilization of the world."

In England Pres. Arthur Horner of the Mineworkers, a Communist, called the slayings "horrifying, absolutely horrifying."

Congress Voices Indignation

In Congress, both Senate and House passed resolutions voicing indignation at the killings. The five-nation UN Special Committee on Hungary deplored the killing of men who were "symbols of the hope of a nation for freedom."

From Warsaw, Gomulka sent a letter to Moscow "disassociating" himself and the Polish party from the action.

From Belgrade, Yugoslavia sent a sharp protest to Hungary, as Nagy had obtained refuge in the Yugoslav embassy in Budapest and left it under assurances of safety. In New Delhi, Nehru described the murders and their "possible consequences" as "most distressing."

Seafarers Win Election on Runaway Ship

Miami, Fla.—The first major gain in the international fight of maritime unions on ship operations under the flags of countries without wage and job standards was scored by the Seafarers when the crew of the Liberian-registered passenger ship, the Florida, picked the union as its collective bargaining agency in an NLRB election.

The count was 87 to 21. SIU Sec-Treas. Paul Hall said the vote "serves notice on American shipping interests that transfer to a foreign flag no longer gives them immunity from union organization."

Maritime unions throughout the world, under the leadership of the Intl. Transportworkers Federation, for years have been intensely concerned over transfers of ship registries from marine nations to countries which have no legislative standards for the marine industry and no unions of the workers in it. Panama, Liberia and Honduras particularly have been refuges for runaway registries.

Replaced by Aliens

The Florida is owned by the P&O Steamship Co. of Miami. For many years the firm's vessels employed U.S. crews under contracts with American unions. In 1955 they were transferred to the Liberian flag, the U.S. crews were paid off and new crews, mostly of aliens, were signed at far lower wage scales. The transfer was typical of hundreds involving what were originally U.S.-registered ships.

In ordering the election, the NLRB found that the workers in the requested unit "are employes of a domestic corporation" and held the "mere fact" that most of them were non-resident aliens "does not take the case outside the coverage of the act."

Morse Says ILO Will Tackle Housing Need

Geneva—The Intl. Labor Organization will make every effort to place the problem of providing homes for workers before an early session of that body, Dir. Gen. David A. Morse assured Pres. Harry C. Bates of the Bricklayers, chairman of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee.

Bates is in Geneva as an advisor to the U.S. worker delegation to the annual ILO conference.

Morse made it clear he is fully aware "of the important role housing will play in the economies of all countries."

"Housing is one of the world's critical problems," he told Bates at a conference. "Good housing is needed as a bulwark against the social unrest which breeds totalitarian movements."

Bates emphasized the importance, in the U.S., of public housing for low income families and to make slum clearance possible; medium-priced homes for middle income families, with adequate financing, and cooperative housing. He told Morse that one of the reasons he is pressing so hard to get a construction program under way is because of unemployment among building tradesmen and, additionally, "as an impetus to general economic recovery."

To Be Major Item

"I not only intend to make the question the major item at the earliest possible ILO session," Morse said, "but I will work to see that it gets day-to-day attention in programs such as technical assistance.

"The ILO will strive to focus the attention of the United Nations and other international agencies on the importance of improving housing conditions everywhere. I can assure you that the ILO is world-conscious on this issue."

Pretzel Maker Gets New Labor Twist

Reading, Pa.—Norman B. Fisher, manager of the Sturgis Pretzel Co., West Lawn, was fined $75 and costs by Alderman Harold C. Cooney on a charge of working women employes longer than the legal hours.

Evidence obtained by Mrs. Doris Collier, inspector for the Bureau of Women and Children in the State Dept. of Labor and Industry, showed that some women employes of the company worked more than 10 hours a day and 48 hours a week, the legal maximum, over the past year.

European Housing Program Advances

Luxemburg — A third housing program which will provide between 18,000 and 20,000 homes for workers has been approved for 1959 and 1960 by the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community.

The project, to cost about $100 million, will raise to more than 55,000 the number of dwellings for workers under the ECSC's programs, of which 12,693 have been completed, 11,073 are under construction and 6,878 are in the planning stage.

Special financing will help keep down the cost of houses which are either sold or rented to coal miners and steel workers in Germany, the Saar, Belgium, Luxemburg, France, Italy and the Netherlands.

THE MEN WHOSE UNIONS keep America's Navy operating are shown taking off by plane from the Navy base at Anacostia, Md., for a look at how our sea forces carry out their mission. Heading for Trinidad for conferences with Latin American labor leaders and a tour of the naval base there, and then scheduled for a voyage to Rio de Janeiro aboard the USS Ranger, are (from top to bottom) Paul Askew of the Operating Engineers; Howard Dow, Machinists; Edward Hines, Iron Workers; George Richardson, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany; William Snoots, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Bruno Sorchinski, president of the New Jersey Union Labor League, and Alonzo Young, Boilermakers.

Meany Protests Inadequacies Of Fair Labor Standards Act

Demands for extension of Fair Labor Standards Act coverage to millions of workers who now lack its protection were voiced during a nation-wide radio broadcast marking the 20th anniversary of the signing of the original law by the late Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, protesting against inadequacies of the law, pointed out that 20 million workers are now not covered and asked help for these "forgotten" men and women. Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell asked protection for 2.5 million additional.

Frances Perkins, secretary of labor when the bill was signed, recalled workers were paid 5 cents an hour in 1938 for shelling pecans in Texas and Louisiana, and 11 cents for cutting granite in Georgia. Dean Francis Sayre of the Washington Cathedral, the moderator, pointed out that low-paid workers must have their earnings supplemented out of taxes.

Broadcast by ABC

The program was arranged by the Citizens Committee on the Fair Labor Standards Act of the National Consumers League. It was broadcast by the American Broadcasting Co.

Meany made it clear that in asking Congress to "improve the lot of the forgotten men and women of 1958 — those condemned to substandard wages," he was not asking for higher pay for union members, most of whose standards are higher than those set in the law.

"We are pleading the cause of the unorganized worker who, because he is unorganized, must look to Congress for alleviation of his economic plight," he said.

"To put it bluntly, these men and women are being exploited. Their wages are set at the lowest possible level to which their employers can force them. In our judgment they are entitled, by every test of humanitarianism and justice, to the protection of the Fair Labor Standards Act."

Meany, whose address was recorded before he left for Europe, called the necessity of legislating "such bedrock economic justice" 20 years ago a "sad commentary on the morals of American industry."

Points to Violations

"It is an even sadder commentary on today's economic morals," he added, "to note that the regular reports of the Dept. of Labor reveal today firms violating the minimum wage law."

Opponents of the original law, who clamored so loudly against it in 1938, are less vocal today, he pointed out, but the opposition "is nonetheless vigorous and continuing."

"Perhaps because the opposition no longer screams, it has become more effective," he asserted. "For today's version of the Fair Labor Standards Act does not, in justice and in fact, achieve fair labor standards.

"Even the minimum wage itself—$1 an hour—is incontestably too low in these days of high prices."

Miss Perkins described the "correction" made by the original act as "of enormous importance," but said there are still "some loopholes" and "some anomalies" in the present version.

'Progressive' Wage Urged

"The committee for the improvement of the act under whose auspices this broadcast is made," she added, "now hopes to see the Wage-Hour Act put on the basis of not only a living wage, but a progressive wage."

Mitchell said that during its existence, the act "has proved itself a basic instrument with which to advance the welfare of all of our citizens."

"Millions of workers have benefitted since 1938 from its application," he said. "This direct increase of the ability of the wage earner to participate to a greater extent in the benefits of our economy is only a part of the influence of the act and the influence it has had on our standard of living.

"In a much broader sense, the provisions of the act direct our imaginations toward maximum boundaries—toward those broader maximums of economic well-being, and our society is asked always by its members to achieve them."

Even if 20 million more workers were covered, said Dean Sayre, there still would be others who should be protected by effective state legislation. The present $1 minimum wage he called "a mighty low figure."

"Let us see to it that more and more workers receive minimum wage protection at a pay rate sufficient to keep their families in dignity and respect," he urged.

Job Security Need Stressed by IBEW

A conference of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' Westinghouse Employes Council was given a grim description of what lack of employment security—the theme of the meeting—means to a worker who doesn't have it.

They heard from Kenneth Smith, council vice president, the tragic story of what happened to him and other workers when Westinghouse decided to close its Meadville, Pa., plant.

His years of service, and the service of others like him, have gone for nothing, Smith said, and he is faced with the problem of finding a job at an age when he should have security in his job.

"Westinghouse is Meadville," he said. "Now hundreds of people find themselves out of work, their pension and insurance programs wiped out, their homes half paid for, their bills staring them in the face. They do not know which way to turn.

"This is a living example of what can happen when workers have no employment security guarantees in their contracts, clauses which will at least provide a period for readjustment."

Freeman Stresses Need

IBEW Pres. Gordon M. Freeman proposed that the union seek employment security from Westinghouse in contract negotiations this year by demanding a guaranteed annual wage, guarantees of employment and wages for the length of the contract, severance pay and a yearly reopening on employment security matters.

Any program, he said, must protect workers in case of layoffs, regardless of the cause: transfers and allocations of work within the plant; transfers from one plant to another, reduction of hours and runaway plants.

"Employment security requires a distribution of the work to assure full employment in the face of a labor surplus due to increased productivity," he added. "This means a start must be made toward reduced hours of work. Maintenance of employment by reduced working hours is valid only if the workers' earnings are maintained at the same level."

Political Action Needed

IBEW Sec. Joseph D. Keenan emphasized the necessity for political action to assure enactment of beneficial legislation and repeal of laws like the Taft-Hartley Act.

"Give your support to COPE," he pleaded. "Get your members registered. Labor doesn't want special favors. All it wants is a square deal for the working men and women of this country and we can't get it with reactionaries. We've got to elect liberals."

IBEW Vice Pres. H. B. Blankenship emphasized the union has no objection to technological change, but does object to "shortsightedness and greed on the part of employers which cause them to build up profits while employes suffer unemployment."

Medics Told To Get Along With Labor

San Francisco—Organized medicine must learn to get along with organized labor, delegates to the annual convention of the American Medical Association were told by their next president.

The warning came from Pres.-elect Gunnar Gundersen. It grew out of the difficulties the AMA has been having with unions seeking to operate medical and hospitalization programs and AMA's basic opposition to group medical practice, which the AMA says violates the right of patients "freely to select their own physicians."

Federal Aid Opposed

The long-standing opposition of the AMA to medical care financed by the federal government was voiced by Pres. David B. Allman. He attacked proposals such as that in the labor-supported Forand bill to provide hospital care to social security pensioners.

However, he said, something must be done to take care of the health needs of "our senior citizens."

He proposed that the AMA join other health groups in a study to ascertain the real needs of the elderly, and then determine upon a method of meeting the problem without "insulting" them.

Marine Engineers Win Atlantic-Gulf Strike

New York—A strike that threatened to immobilize about 480 passenger and cargo ships on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts ended when the Marine Engineers and American Merchant Marine Institute reached agreement after a five-day walkout.

The peace pact was substantially the same as one signed 48 hours earlier by MEBA, the Masters, Mates & Pilots and the Pacific Maritime Association covering West Coast ship operations.

Basic Gains Won

Basic improvements in the Atlantic-Gulf coasts agreement, which covers some 2,500 men, were:

- An increase in pension benefits from the former $100 to $150 a month after 20 years.
- An increase in manning scales which would increase the number of engineers on all ships except a few older ones.
- A new vacation schedule providing increases from the previous 14 days to 30 days after one year with more than one employer; from the previous 28 days to 48 days after one year with the same employer; and effective June 15 next year, 60 days after one year with the same employer.

Welfare Benefits Raised

- Payment of $50 a week in welfare benefits for 39 weeks while a man is unfit for duty, plus $12 a day for up to 20 days of hospitalization. Formerly, a man unfit for duty received $21 a week for 13 weeks of hospitalization.
- Agreement on the principle of severance pay for engineers whose jobs are lost permanently through transfer of their ships to foreign registry, effective Aug. 1. If the parties are unable to agree on the contract language by that date the issue is to go to arbitration.

Followed Pacific Pattern

The Pacific Coast settlement with MEBA and MMP was about the same except for the engineers' manning-scale improvements, which are already in effect there. About 3,000 engineers and 2,000 masters, mates and pilots are covered. Wages in all three contracts were left unchanged.

The Atlantic and Gulf coasts agreement brought added benefits to some 1,500 members of the American Radio Association, which had already negotiated a tentative settlement, subject to ratification, with the AMMI. The union obtained the improved pension, vacation and welfare benefits won by the MEBA.

The national council of the Maritime Union authorized establishment of a licensed marine officers' division on the basis of what it described as "a series of actions" by MEBA and MMP "to assist another unlicensed seamen's union, the Seafarers Intl. Union, in efforts to compete with NMU."

Building Trade Travel Tax Allowance Asked

Peter T. Schoemann, president of the Plumbers and Pipe Fitters, asked a congressional committee to aid the millions of building trades workers to secure "the same equality of treatment" from the Internal Revenue Service that is accorded businessmen and professionals.

Schoemann made the plea to the Legal and Monetary Affairs subcommittee of the House Government Operations Committee, asking the group to use its "good offices" to have the IRS "promulgate a ruling to all its district directors that establishes the lawful right of building trades craftsmen to deduct travel expenses and end discriminatory treatment . . ."

He told the subcommittee that the revenue service has failed to establish a uniform rule or regulation allowing building trades workers to deduct from their income tax traveling expenses.

The Plumbers and Pipe Fitters have tested the IRS stand in the courts and a key case is currently under consideration by the U.S. Supreme Court.

The problem has arisen, said Schoemann, an AFL-CIO vice president, who said he was speaking on behalf of the other 3,250,000 members of the AFL-CIO Building Trades Dept., because the IRS has shown "a lack of understanding of the problems" of the construction industry.

He made the following points:

1—All construction projects are temporary in nature and craftsmen employed in construction are employed for many short, intermittent periods of time. The IRS, he said, has refused to grant that construction jobs are by their very nature temporary.

2—There are no stable employer-employee relationships in the construction industry because of the temporary and intermittent nature of employment.

3—Travel expenses of building tradesmen are the result of economic necessity—a worker must go where there is construction activity if work in his own area is unavailable.

Back-to-School Trek:

Slump, Politics Top Labor School Agenda

Workers in all parts of the country are laying down their tools, turning off their machines or shutting their desks for organized labor's annual trek back to school.

The classroom may be in a downtown hotel, on a university campus, under the trees of a summer camp or on the shores of a lake, but in all of them eager men and women who want to make themselves better union members will soon be poring over books, listening attentively to lectures, or speaking up in the sometimes heated discussions that often prove the high point of labor education summer schools.

More schools are being held and more locals are sending students than ever before, a survey by AFL-CIO Dept. of Education indicates, but the recession and its effect on employment are having an impact. Several of the schools, which in other years operated for a full week, have been cut back to three days, the compilation shows.

The economic downturn is having its effect on the programs, too. Last year the emphasis was on ethical practices, psychology and widespread interest in the Steelworkers "liberal arts" program at Pennsylvania State University, it is recalled in the department's publication, Education News and Views.

Recession Top Item

"Number one problem which will be kicked around at all summer schools," the article adds, "will be an analysis of the recession and the failure of the labor movement to mobilize enough strength to pass its basic anti-recession legislative program in Congress.

"Inevitably, discussions of the recession will move into the November elections. Union schools will exploit the economic issues and the failure of Congress to move local unions to get more people registered and to get more votes for congressmen who will support anti-recession legislation.

"In states where 'right-to-work' is on the ballot, this will be uppermost in the programs."

As in other years, there also will be stress on local problems in workshop sessions on local union administration, stewards' training, public speaking, parliamentary procedure and how to run better meetings.

Sponsorship Varies

Twelve of the schools are being sponsored or co-sponsored by the central bodies in 20 states. Two courses involve AFL-CIO departments—a time-study and wage-incentive institute at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., July 20-26, and a Community Services Activities institute Aug. 17-23 at Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pa.

The others are sponsored by individual unions or groups of unions.

Teachers Sponsor Three Workshops

Chicago—Collective bargaining for better teacher salaries and improvement of public school teaching conditions will have top priority at three summer workshops sponsored by the American Federation of Teachers.

The workshops will be held at Pennsylvania State University, the University of Wisconsin School for Workers and the University of California at Berkeley, according to AFT Vice Pres. James L. Fitzpatrick, chairman of the union's summer education program.

Members of four government employes' unions—the State, County and Municipal Workers; the Pennsylvania State Fire Fighters; the Pennsylvania Federation of Post Office Clerks, and the American Federation of Government Employes—will join with Teachers' delegates in the Pennsylvania summer school.

TWO CHARTER MEMBERS of Cement Masons Local 502 in Chicago turned in their trowels for their first benefit checks under the union-management pension plan. The veteran union members, in the center of the front row, are Axel Gothberg (left), 72, exchanging with Bert Carey of the Concrete Contractors Association, chairman of the pension board of trustees, and Hans Petersen (right), 86, receiving his check from Pres. Emil Wesselhoff of Local 502. In the back row, left to right, are Taylor Soper of the Illinois Road Builders Association, Sec.-Treas. Warner Sevander of Local 502, and Paul A. Melvin of the Builders Association of Chicago.

Standards Sought In Building Service

Chicago—"What sort of employes do you want us to be?"

That was the question which Local 11, Building Service Employes, asked 50 superintendents and managers of Chicago suburban school systems at a conference aimed at setting up in-service training programs to improve the skills of union members.

The meeting had been called at the request of the local, which represents custodians and maintenance employes at elementary and high schools in six Illinois counties. At its conclusion, the educators agreed to join with the union in setting uniform job standards for the trade unionists.

Knoxville Registration Drive Hits Pay Dirt

Knoxville, Tenn.—An all-out registration drive being conducted by the Knoxville Area Committee on Political Education is beginning to hit pay dirt.

Determined to get all union members and their wives and husbands qualified to vote in this fall's important congressional elections, the committee took space in the Knoxville Labor Temple early this year and gave Fred F. Comer, Central Labor Council president and COPE chairman, the full-time job of directing the operation.

Working under his guidance is a dedicated group of volunteers — auxiliary members, union members and wives. At least three women work in the COPE office daily, and their loyalty can be measured by the fact that one woman lacks only 16 hours to qualify for her 100-hour pin, while several others are now in the 50-hour bracket.

The volunteers began their campaign by visiting all of the local unions in the area and obtaining complete membership lists. Then they tackled the almost endless job of checking these lists against official certified registration lists.

Careful Check Assured

The information on each member was placed on two cards—one to be filed under the name of the local union and the other under the ward and precinct in which he and his family belonged.

The names of those not registered were put in a special file, used as the basis for a letter urging that the union member and his family register. This letter is being followed up with telephone calls and reminders through the local union.

The COPE registration campaign has stimulated so much interest among local union leadership that most of them are vying for the Full Registration Citation which COPE is awarding.

In charge of the volunteers working under Chairman Comer's general direction are Mrs. Geneva Sneed, director of COPE's Women's Activities Dept. and business agent of Amalgamated Clothing Workers Local 90, and Mrs. Albert DeBusk, assistant director of the women's department.

Highest Possible Funds Asked for Foreign Aid

The "highest possible appropriations" for mutual security were urged on Congress by the AFL-CIO to assure "a long-term, effective foreign aid program" as an essential part of the country's overall foreign policy.

"An effective program attuned to the recently awakened aspirations for growth in the underdeveloped countries is essential for the welfare and security of our own nation and for the strength of the worldwide forces of freedom and democracy," AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. H. H. Bookbinder told the House Foreign Operations subcommittee.

Would Aid Unity

"Tangible demonstration this year that the United States will help these people fulfill their hopes will immeasurably enhance the unity of the free world.

"Such actions on our part would do much to thwart the determined efforts of the Soviet rulers to lure into their camps hundreds of millions of people in the underdeveloped countries."

Bookbinder recalled that organized labor was one of the "earliest and staunchest" supporters of the Marshall Plan, Point Four and succeeding mutual aid programs, and now strongly supports extension "on a continuing and effective basis."

On specific phases, Bookbinder expressed the AFL-CIO's pleasure at the action of Congress in authorizing $8 million more for technical assistance than Pres. Eisenhower had asked, particularly when many people "were clamoring for cuts." Although the $171 million authorized is still much below needs, he said, the AFL-CIO "most earnestly" called on the Appropriations Committee to grant it.

He also urged the committee to make available the full $625 million authorized for economic development. Even this sum will meet less than one-third of the requests for help, he said, and the AFL-CIO still supports an appropriation of about $2 billion annually.

Unless the U.S. helps struggling nations to gain a place in the economic sun, he added, "they will seek help wherever they can get it," and specifically from the Soviet Union.

"Clearly, it is in the interest of the U.S. to block the development of strong economic bonds between the Soviet Union and the still free nations of the world. But we can do this only with a continuing, effective, adequately financed program of economic and technical assistance to underdeveloped countries," he said.

Court Upholds Bakers' Right To Bolt BCW

New York—The right of a local union to disaffiliate from a corrupt international and take its treasury and other property with it was upheld by Supreme Court Justice Thomas A. Aurelio here.

Involved were Locals 50 and 51 of the newly-chartered AFL-CIO American Bakery & Confectionery Workers. The membership had voted to affiliate after bolting the Bakery & Confectionary Workers following its expulsion because of corruption in the leadership.

BCW Protest Rejected

Suits to block the actions were filed by BCW Acting Sec.-Treas. Peter H. Olson and Lester Crawford, special trustee for the locals.

The court rejected the protest and Justice Aurelio cited the advantages to the locals of membership in an AFL-CIO affiliate, which he called "highly prized," and noted speeches of BCW Pres. James G. Cross to the same effect.

"It is unconscionable to hold that, because a written contract does not expressly so provide, a contracting party may not disaffiliate from a corrupt and dishonest association," he wrote in an opinion.

"This is especially so when there is at stake the welfare of thousands of members of a union, together with the public confidence so essential to maintain peaceful and friendly relations with businessmen, big and small.

"A violation of the trust so reposed in labor leaders is in and of itself sufficient justification for a local union to call it quits."

AFL-CIO Backs Fourth of July Theodore Roosevelt Tribute

The AFL-CIO has called on all of its affiliates to support a special observance of July 4 this year to mark the 100th anniversary of the birth of Theodore Roosevelt.

In a letter to all national and international unions and state central bodies, Pres. George Meany urged that the holiday be set aside "as a day of gratitude for freedom and of rededication to the responsibilities of freedom."

Meany acted on the direction of the AFL-CIO Executive Council in recommending that affiliated local unions "take an active part" in the observance of the Fourth as part of a campaign "to alert the American people to the blessings of freedom and to their responsibilities as citizens."

The council voted to cooperate with the Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Commission in the special program, Meany noted, adding that Senators Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.), Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.) and Karl E. Mundt (R-S.D.) had introduced a Joint Resolution requesting Pres. Eisenhower to issue a special proclamation for the occasion.

While serving as governor of New York, Roosevelt introduced legislation setting up the eight-hour day for state employes. In the White House, he recommended the first workmen's compensation bill for government employes, expressing the belief that the same principle which impelled the federal government to become a "model employer" in compensating for work-connected injuries "should ultimately be made applicable to all private employers."

Enacted in 1907

The bill was enacted by Congress in 1907, and became a model for workmen's compensation laws now in effect throughout the country.

In urging AFL-CIO affiliates to take an active part in local and state programs for the holiday, Pres. Meany said it would help make the Fourth of July "a day of heroic memory and challenge as it was in former years."

Ike Trying to Ride Out Adams Storm

The White House is trying to ride out the political storm blown up by the Sherman Adams case as a House committee continues to unfold the story of Bernard Goldfine's difficulties with government regulatory agencies.

Since his press conference pronouncement that "I need him," Pres. Eisenhower has been silent on the future of Adams despite mounting pleas from Republican Party leaders that Adams be dismissed as a liability to the party in the 1958 congressional elections.

Adams, apparently, is set to remain in the White House as presidential assistant and "chief of staff." In a letter to retired U.S. Judge Albert Levitt of New Hampshire, who urged Adams to run for governor of the state, Adams said, "I feel I have a job to finish here."

Indicative of the feeling that the Adams case has seriously injured the Republican Party in the coming elections was the request by GOP Senate Leader William F. Knowland to the President that he weigh his position "as to whether Adams has so hurt his usefulness that it might be harmful to the broad policies which the President must carry out in the remaining two years of his Administration."

Dismissal Is Asked

Most Republican candidates up for re-election took a similar view, with many going further and calling for Adams' immediate dismissal.

The GOP also launched a counter-attack, with National Chairman Meade Alcorn charging that a number of Democratic senators have profitted in the broadcasting business in relationship to their influence in Washington.

Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler suggested that the Republicans put on a stage show to question certain party members on whether they got favors or pressured government agencies. He urged they call the show "The Price Is Right."

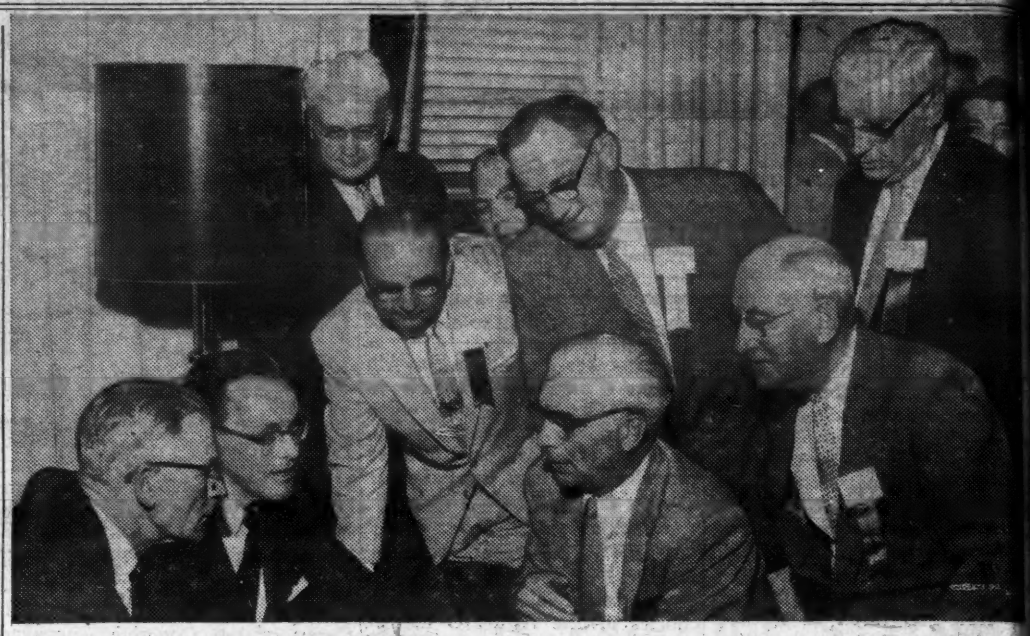
Meanwhile, the House Committee on Legislative Oversight, the group that brought to light the material showing the relationship between Goldfine and Adams and the gifts showered on Adams by the New England textile manufacturer and financier, explored Goldfine's relationship with the Securities & Exchange Commission.

SEC Slow to Act

The committee is looking into SEC activities concerning the East Boston Co., a real estate firm controlled by Goldfine, who had been cited by the agency for failure to file annual reports and other financial data.

SEC officials told the committee that they waited six years to prosecute Goldfine for violating commission rules because the court action did not seem worthwhile.

SEC Chairman Edward N. Gadsby denied that Goldfine's relationship with Adams or the White House calls to the agency in any way influenced the commission or was responsible for the delay in prosecution.



A BRIEFING ON POLITICAL ACTION is given delegates to the Michigan State Association of Barbers by August Scholle (center) president of the Michigan State AFL-CIO. Listening are (left to right) Andrew S. McFarlane, president, Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor; Lieut. Gov. Phil Hart, a candidate for the U. S. Senate; George Smith, Health & Welfare Fund trustee; Elmer Albrecht, Barbers state secretary-treasurer; George Husk, International Health & Welfare administrator; Frank Klein, president, Detroit Barbers Guild 4, and Ray Merriam, Barbers state head.

Federal Jury Acquits Hoffa And Brennan

New York—James R. Hoffa, president of the AFL-CIO-expelled Teamsters Union, has been acquitted on charges of tapping the telephones of business agents in the union's Detroit headquarters.

The jury of seven men and five women deliberated seven hours before returning their verdict in U. S. District Court. Also acquitted with Hoffa were two co-defendants—Owen (Bert) Brennan, a Teamster vice president, and Bernard B. Spindel, a professional wire tapper.

Was Second Trial

It was the second trial for the trio on wiretap and conspiracy charges. The first ended in a hung jury last December, with 11 jurors favoring conviction and one holding out for acquittal.

It was the second time within a year that Hoffa won acquittal in federal courts. In 1957, when his union was undergoing scrutiny by the Senate Committee, Hoffa was tried on charges that he had attempted to plant a lawyer on the McClellan committee's staff to obtain some of the investigators' files. A Washington jury cleared him.

Smith Bill Threatens Labor Law Pattern

A major fight is shaping up in the House over a bill sponsored by states' rights forces that would alter the distribution of power between the federal and state governments. The bill, sponsored by Rep. Howard W. Smith (D-Va.), was approved by a narrow margin in the House Judiciary Committee and reported for floor action by the House Rules Committee.

The principal motivation for the measure appears to be to rebuke the Supreme Court for its recent decisions on segregation and civil liberties.

If passed it would have, however, a direct effect on labor legislation. AFL-CIO has testified in opposition to the bill.

A minority report signed by Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.), Judiciary Committee chairman, and eight other committee members, declares that the bill "can only bring about confusion, litigation and the imposition of devisive localism. No modern economy should be subjected to such strains. H. R. 3 is a horse-and-buggy formula applied to an atomic age."

Called 'Shotgun' Law

The minority report termed the measure "shotgun legislation" that "affects broad questions of interstate commerce, criminal law, labor relations and many others." It added that the bill "defies even minimal standards for responsible legislative action."

The bill would amend the U.S. Code to the effect that no act of Congress would be construed as giving the federal government jurisdiction in the field covered by the act unless Congress expressly provides for this supremacy by the federal government.

Attorneys who have analyzed the measure claim that it would have no effect on the Supreme Court decision that motivated it.

In the field of labor legislation the bill could possibly be interpreted to give the states concurrent jurisdiction in the area of unfair labor practices and representation proceedings, an arrangement generally considered unworkable.

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Publisher of Courier Takes 5th Amendment

Maxwell C. Raddock, a New York self-styled "labor publisher," who first attributed attacks on his operations to "jealousy" and "unfairness," finally invoked the Fifth Amendment before the McClellan special committee in refusing to answer questions. Asked about possible involvement with a Lake County, Ind., prosecutor, Raddock used the Fifth in refusing to say whether he knows the prosecutor, Metro Holovachka, or knows whether Teamsters Pres. James R. Hoffa was "contacted in connection with" a Lake County grand jury inquiry.

Committee Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) said he had notified Holovachka that "information reflecting on you" will be explored.

A Lake County grand jury investigated but did not indict Carpenters Union officials in an alleged land fraud deal. Later the officials, including Pres. Maurice Hutcheson, were indicted by a Marion County grand jury.

$20,000 'Fix' Charged

Committee Chief Counsel Robert F. Kennedy said charges would be heard that $20,000 was spent "for the purpose of fixing" the investigation.

Earlier, Raddock had denied misdeeds in the operation of the Trade Union Courier, a publication which the AFL-CIO denounced in testimony as "fraudulent, unfair and deceptive."

He produced photostatic copies of letters written 18 years ago by William Green, then AFL president, and George Meany, now AFL-CIO president, praising his publication.

An AFL-CIO spokesman had traced AFL condemnation of Raddock's publication back to 1945—13 years ago.

Conceding that Meany had assailed his operation, Raddock said this arose from "jealousy" in local labor leaders.

Raddock admitted hiring a private detective to investigate "rumors" about Pres. Meany, but insisted this was merely "labor politics."

The Courier's publisher also denied:

- Better Business Bureau charges that his employes used "boiler room" tactics.
- Committee charges that union leaders supporting his newspaper were given bonds in his publishing company.
- Suggestions that there was anything wrong with his relations with the Carpenters, which the committee charges paid him $310,000 to produce a biography of its former president, the late William L. Hutcheson.

While the new probe went forward, Max Block, previously accused by the committee of "gross misuse" of the funds of two Meat Cutter locals, ended his fight against quitting his union offices.

Block, who once withdrew his resignation as head of Locals 342 and 640 and instituted court action to prevent the parent union from putting the locals into receivership, resigned for the second time and dropped the law suit.

Block's latest resignation paved the way for Meat Cutters' Vice Presidents Marvin W. Hook and Raymond F. Wentz to take over as receivers of the two locals. Sharing authority with them are five vice presidents of the New York and New Jersey Butchers District Council—Isadore Leff, Anthony Lester, George Lederman, Joseph Cohen and Richard Scalet.

California 'Work' Referendum Will Go to Voters in November

Sacramento, Calif.—California's "right-to-work" referendum qualified for a place on the November ballot, after supporters took advantage of a 40-day extension on filing in order to get the required number of signatures.

Intriguingly titled the "employer-employe initiative constitution amendment," the "right-to-work" proposal will appear as proposition No. 18 on the state ballot.

Its presence there may widen the breach between the state's two top Republicans—Sen. William F. Knowland, who is running for the governorship on a union-curbing platform, and Gov. Goodwin J. Knight, who is campaigning for Knowland's Senate seat and is opposed to the "work" measure.

The labor-backed Democratic gubernatorial candidate, Atty. Gen. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown, an outspoken critic of "right-to-work," trounced Knowland by more than 600,000 votes in California's "popularity poll" primaries earlier this month. He piled up a record-breaking combined vote on the Republican and Democratic ballots under the state's cross-filing system.

The petition made it just under the deadline, after the lengthy extension and despite court charges of irregularities against three of its solicitors, when its backers filed 354,153 certified signatures with the secretary of state. This was roughly 10 percent more than the 322,429 signatures needed to put the question up to the voters.

John Despol, secretary-treasurer of the California Industrial Union Council, predicted an overwhelming "no" vote in November, declaring that the electorate would vote "against compulsory poverty."

C. J. Haggerty, secretary-treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor, likewise predicted defeat of the "right-to-work" referendum, recalling that in 1944 "labor and business together defeated a similar ballot proposal by more than half a million votes."

"Labor and management," Haggerty said, "together regret the ballot qualification of the 'right-to-work' issue. This measure would not only emasculate the basic liberties of the labor movement, but would also jeopardize the long and mature relationships which have prevailed in California between business and labor."